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In glass pots, at all  
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BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.  
LONDON AND SHANGHAI.

## LIFE IN NORTH CHINA.

### PEKING OF TO-DAY.

FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE CHANGED MORE  
THAN CHINESE.

WHERE THE 13th AND 20th CENTURIES MEET.

Peking—One who has known and loved Peking can never abandon that love, writes Mr. F. H. Hedges in the *Japan Advertiser*. The city of walls and palaces, of laughter-loving coolies and dignitaries reminiscent of the great days of the Manchū Dynasty, of camels and gorgeous wedding processions and of the elements that make of it a capital in the truest sense of the word, enters into the heart and abides, and even greater changes than the past four years have brought will be necessary to root that image out once it has entered in.

The Peking that was here six years ago, the Peking I left four years ago is not the Peking that exists to-day.

From the physical standpoint the changes in Peking are so few and of such unimportance that they stand out in a startling manner. They attract attention, but they are not the real change that has taken place in these past four years.

Nor, here in North China, does the Chinese himself seem to be greatly changed. The ricksha boys still grin, the servants in the homes, the clubs and the hotels still give a deferential service, the police still have the dignity that a uniform gives and, government officials, few though they be, extend the same courtesy and the same bland statements to their foreign guests, and the "returned students" still, in the main, extol the greatness of China, although they know full well that greatness lies in the past and has not yet been regained for the present or the future.

#### The Real Change.

The change that has come over the capital city of Peking is a change on the part of the foreigner. The foreigner is afraid.

Then years ago, six years ago, four years ago, every foreigner who resided within the gray walls of Peking was delighted to think that he was on the edge of a volcano.

Somehow he half-realized, half-understood the overweening superiority complex of the Chinese and the fact that the foreigner had dealt with this psychology in a way that was effective for the moment, but that would not last unless continually renewed. And so there was a pleasant thrill in imagining that the foreign population of the Northern Capital was treading ever on the edge of danger, and that at any moment trouble might burst forth.

Only a few, a very few, were more concerned with what was happening in China and among the Chinese than with their own methods of meeting the "problem." They were laughed to scorn, or worse, for they were practical rather than visionary.

#### Prophets Silenced.

To-day, as 1926 trembles into 1927 and none know what the New Year may bring, these self-appointed prophets and diplomats are silenced. In Peking the foreigner is fearful of the shadow of Soviet Russia. Chinese hatred, Chinese national spirit, Chinese activity is concentrated against the foreigner and against the special rights and privileges which he enjoys in China. It is concentrated for the time being against the British in particular, but every foreigner knows that this is merely because the British and British interests are most prominent, and that it will turn next against Japan, and America, France, Italy and all the rest.

### HARD TIMES IN PEKING.

MONEY EXTREMELY TIGHT.  
PEACE THE PRIMARY NEED.

Owing to constant political and labour disturbances as well as ceaseless internecine war, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of January 28th, the people of the capital are seriously alarmed at the present high cost of living and as the Chinese new year settlement days are fast approaching, the prices of all sorts of commodities have become most abnormally high while the money markets are extremely tight in both Peking and Tientsin.

During last Spring, when the merchants and traders raised the prices of their goods under the pretext of the interruption of railway transportation owing to the civil war, it was believed that normal conditions would soon be obtained when the Kuomintang-Tengtien armed conflict was over. Unexpectedly, instead of a fall of prices of daily necessities, they rose up higher, and at present they are three or four times higher than at the time when fighting took place between Feng Yu Hsiang and Li Ching Lin around Tientsin.

The shops which could barely maintain their existence during

Peking is not China; but to attempt to write on "China" as a unit is a gross display of ignorance. There is no such unit, and China has so many facets that it is impossible to deal with it from a single standpoint. Here in Peking, surrounded by great walls whose gates are locked each night against either ingress or egress, it is a distorted view that is obtained if one attempts to look at China. All that can be done is to see from the Peking viewpoint and then, in an attempt to supplement this defective vision, to journey to other cities, other provinces, and seek to gain the viewpoint there.

#### Unchanging Chinese.

Peking is changing; and the Peking that is here to-day is not the Peking that was here four years ago. It may be that in Canton and Hankow the fires of patriotism are burning high, but judgment should be reserved until those places are visited. It may be that the Chinese is awakening to this 20th century into which he has been born, but there is scant evidence of this on the streets or in the homes of Peking. In Peking the great change that is evident is in the attitude of the foreigner.

The Chinese are changing—God be thanked—but not at any such rapid pace as the foreigner is aware of Peking believes.

The foreigner has advanced at a more rapid pace than has the Chinese whom he now fears. He has forgotten the heritage of his "flying anemphs," of the knights of Charlemagne, of the men whom Alexander led from Greece to India. We of the West have progressed beyond those standards and we shrink from using them, but what right have we to fly in the face of facts and to assume that the whole world, too, has progressed as far?

#### A 13th Century Community.

We are applying a 20th century standard of ethics, business practices, of methods and principles of semi-democratic government and religion—to a 13th century (in the European sense) society and civilization. The sentimentalists say that we refuse to let the Chinese meet us on our ground. The realist says that we blindly refuse to look on their own ground. Our position in China, from a 20th century standpoint, is full of moral flaws. But when we go to China we are no longer in the 20th century; we are in the 13th. And our position in China, from a 13th century standpoint, is full of very tangible flaws, for the rules of the game in our present-day Western age, the moral, ethical, educational, business principles and loyalty there to that we have evolved through struggle of one sort or another during those intervening 700 years, are nearly as alien in China as they are in the West. To Chinese society, which is pre-eminently a feudal society of strong military overlords and patient peasants, only feudal arguments appeal.

#### Force Or Clear Out.

There is but one, whether in 13th century Europe or 20th century China, and that is force. It is the only argument that China, the real China and not the few scattering foreign-educated Chinese who seem to form public opinion abroad, really understands, and the West must apply it or sever all relations with the Chinese and admit defeat of modern idealism while not understanding what brought that defeat about.

At ordinary times, the Chinese people were everywhere eager to talk about the Civil War and the ups and downs of the various Warlords; but this time although there have been deadly struggles going on in the Yangtze Valley provinces and along the Peking-Hankow Railway to decide the fate of the Kuomintang, Kuominchun and the Chihli parties, nobody in the capital seems to care about them, chiefly because most of the Chinese people are unable to find means to drag on their miserable hand-to-mouth existence.

Official Alarmed.

#### A Miserable Existence.

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### CHIANG KAI SHEK IN MODERATE MOOD.

LIVES AND PROPERTY OF  
FOREIGNERS TO BE  
RESPECTED.

### KIANGSI STUDENTS' "ZEAL."

One of the enigmas of the Nationalist party is Chiang Kai Shek, the Commander-in-Chief. He has been reported dead, he is now said to be ill with dysentery. Rumours are persistent of his quarrels with Borodin, of his attempts to clear out the Soviet influence. But on the other hand, no one faintly more deeply against "Imperialism" and foreign influence. Yesterday we published an account of his attack on the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; now we give from the *Hankow Herald*, his stern appeal—quite ineffective, however—against anti-foreign violence.

Before his departure for Hankow in the middle of last month General Chiang Kai Shek in no uncertain terms warned radical groups that lives and property of all foreigners were to be safeguarded regardless of nationality. He also issued a proclamation that no more posters were to be put up unless they had first passed the G.H.Q. Censor and that all posters were to be signed by the organization or person responsible for them. Anti-foreign posters and posters attacking the church and the Y.M.C.A. were all "torn" down, though some new ones of that nature have since appeared. Upon it being brought to the attention of the General that foreign women in Kian one hundred miles south of the capital were being held prisoners, "hostages for Chinese in foreign countries" by students and radical elements there, General Chiang sent the following telegram:

"The C-in-C's Telegram.

"To magistrates of Kian and Kanchow: It has been brought to my attention that certain young students burning with patriotic zeal have been seriously interfering with foreigners in Kian and Kanchow. We must remember that although certain countries are imperialistic it does not follow that nationals of those countries are imperialists. Many of them sympathize with us in the revolution. The foreigners who have come into the interior of China suffer from the imperialism of their government just as we do and we should therefore look upon them not as enemies.

"Every magistrate will immediately give widest publicity to this order, stop any movement against foreigners and render them proper protection. Signed Chiang Kai Shek."

### HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FEBRUARY 7th, 1927.

H. K. Bank...\$1,105 nom.  
Do, London...\$215 nom.  
Chartered Bank...\$221 nom.  
Mercantile Bank...\$222 nom.  
Do, C...\$213 nom.  
P. & O. Bank...\$294 buy.  
East Asia Bank...\$30 nom.  
Canton Insurance...\$355 buy.  
China Underwriters...\$12 sel.  
North China Ins...\$144 nom.  
Union Insurance...\$254 nom.  
Yangtze Insurance...\$300 buy.  
China Fire Insurance...\$300 buy.  
Hong Kong Fire Ins...\$315 buy.  
Do, General...\$30 buy.  
Steamships...\$324 sel.  
Hong Kong Tugs...\$110 nom.  
Indo-China (Prof)...\$30 nom.  
Do, (single)...\$8 nom.  
Shall Transport...\$37 nom.  
Star Ferries...\$544 buy.  
Waterboats...\$137 buy.  
China Sugars...\$32 sel.  
Malayan Sugars...\$34 nom.  
Benguet...\$130 nom.  
Kailan Mining A...\$37 nom.  
Langkat (combined)...\$125 nom.  
Do, (single)...\$25 nom.  
Do, (single)...\$12 nom.  
S.H. Explorations...\$14 nom.  
Shanghai Loans...\$8 nom.  
Rangoon...\$31 sel.  
Tromm Mining...\$21 buy.  
Ural Caspian...\$8 nom.  
H.K. & W. Docks...\$1124 buy.  
H.K. & W. Docks...\$1124 buy.  
Hongkong...\$1124 buy.  
New Engineering...\$15 nom.  
Shanghai Docks...\$10 buy.  
H.K. & S. Hotels...\$710 buy.  
H.K. Lands...\$374 buy.  
Hong Kong Realty...\$54 buy.  
H.K. Territorials...\$54 sel.  
Hampshire Estates...\$13.50 buy, 16 sh.  
Prince's Building...\$31 sel.  
Rural Lands...\$11 nom.  
Ewo Cottons...\$9 sel.  
Orientals...\$21 nom.  
Shanghai Cottons (old)...\$54 nom.  
Do, (new)...\$27 nom.  
China Buses...\$14 buy.  
H.K. Tramways...\$22 buy.  
Peak Tram (old)...\$124 buy.  
Do, (new)...\$124 buy.  
Singsport Tractors...\$18 sel.  
Taxis...\$11 sel.  
Amusement...\$174 buy.  
Canton Loan...\$45 nom.  
Cements (combined)...\$38 sel.  
Do, (old)...\$7 nom.  
Do, (new)...\$14 nom.  
China Lights (comb)...\$174 buy.  
Do, (old)...\$11 nom.  
Do, (new)...\$14 buy.  
China Providents...\$24.50 buy.  
Constructions...\$182 sel.  
Dairy Farms...\$182 sel.  
Der A Wings...\$38 nom.

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**FORMAMINT**

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### EXCHANGE.

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February 7th, 1927.

On LONDON.—  
Telegraphic Transfer...\$304  
Bank Bills, on demand...\$20/13/16  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight...—  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight...—  
Credit, at 4 months' sight 2/13/16  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight...\$2/15/16  
On PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand...\$1270  
Credit, 3 months' sight...\$1,370  
On NEW YORK.—  
Bank Bills, on demand...\$604  
Credit, at 60 days' sight...\$594  
On BOMBAY.—  
Telegraphic Transfer...—  
Bank Bills, on demand...\$138  
On CALCUTTA.—  
Telegraphic Transfer...—  
Bank Bills, on demand...\$138  
On SHANGHAI.—  
Bank Bills, at sight...nom.  
Private, 30 days' sight...nom.  
On YOKOHAMA.—On demand...1021  
On MANILA.—On demand...1002  
On SINGAPORE.—On demand...894  
On BATAVIA.—On demand...125  
On HANKOW.—On demand...nom.  
On HONGKONG.—On demand...nom.  
On SHANGHAI.—On demand...\$945  
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying rate \$9.45  
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael...—  
BAR SILVER, per oz...\$27 9/16

Hong Kong Electric...\$10 buy, & sp.  
Macao Electric...\$25 nom.  
S.K. Bopes (old)...\$10 sel.  
Do, (new)...\$5 sel.  
Lane Crawford...\$3 nom.  
Mackintosh...\$194 nom.  
Sincere...\$34 sel.  
United Asbestos...\$20 nom.  
Watsons (old)...\$44 nom.  
Wm. Powells...\$34 buy.  
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; nom—nominal.



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**THERAPION No. 3**  
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Revised by Members.

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HONG KONG

**THE TATTERED BANK-NOTE.**

**HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANK'S APPEAL.**

**CHIEF JUSTICE AND PUISNE JUDGE DISAGREE.**

**CONSIDERATION OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.**

Judgment was delivered at the Full Court yesterday in the appeal made by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation against the judgment of the Puisne Judge in what has become known as "the tattered bank note case." It will be remembered that a Chinese woman presented a \$500 note to the Bank for payment upon which the numbers and date were missing. The note had been left in the pocket of a jacket and had been washed, starched and ironed. The bank refused to pay and the woman sued the bank. The Puisne Judge, before whom the case was heard, found that the note had not been materially altered but was merely damaged. He considered it was not void and that the bank was liable to pay.

It was against this decision that the appeal was lodged. The appeal was heard before the Full Court, comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood. The Chief Justice found for the bank and considered their appeal should be allowed. The Puisne Judge upheld his previous decision and stated that, in his opinion, the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

According to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1912 the Puisne Judge's decision stands, but at the request of Bank's counsel, delay was granted for a fortnight in order that the Bank might consider the advisability of carrying the case further.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., has been appearing for the bank and Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy for the Chinese woman.

**JUDGMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE.**

Delivering a long judgment, which he read from 13 typewritten foolscap sheets the Lord Chief Justice said: "The principal question to be decided in this case is whether, on the facts thereof, the note sued upon has been materially altered so as to be avoided by reason of the disappearance of the number and date of the note which were on it when it was issued by the defendant bank."

Mr. Potter, for the defendants, although submitting that it was not necessary to put it so high for the purposes of his case, argued that the manner of alteration was immaterial; and that if a materially altered note is presented to the bank, payment can be lawfully and finally resisted on the ground that, by reason of its conditions, it has become void.

There are certain respects in which the facts in the present case differ from those in *Suffell v. The Bank of England*—

(1.) The defendant bank's notes are not legal tender nor is the bank compellable at law to issue their notes as against bullion as is the case with respect to the Bank of England.

(2.) The alteration in the present case was not purposely or fraudulently made, but was due to the negligence of the plaintiff, as found by the Judge at the trial and not questioned by her Counsel on Appeal.

(3.) In *Suffell's* case the notes remained in circulation after the fraudulent alteration, masquerading as notes other than those which had been issued by the Bank of England and still pretending to the legal tender and to form part of the currency. In the present case the note sued on could not have continued to be used as currency after the treatment it had received from the plaintiff, and no attempt was in fact made to continue to use it as currency.

**A Material Alteration.**

On the facts of the case I hold that on the authority of "*Suffell v. The Bank of England*" there has been an alteration in the business effect of the note in question in this case, and that this constitutes a material alteration. Had the obliteration of the number and date been due to an accident and had there been no negligence shown by the plaintiff I should have held that "*Davidson v. Cooper*" did not constrain me to hold the note void; as it is the negligence of the plaintiff, as found by the learned Judge in the Court below and not questioned on the Appeal, brings this case within the decision of *Davidson v. Cooper* and I must decide against the plaintiff.

There is certainly authority for the view stated by Mr. Justice Wood that for an alteration to be material it must be shown that the instrument produced is not the same instrument as that executed and issued by the defendant bank; and that as, in the present case, the note sued on has not been altered so as to become a different note and is not masquerading as part of the currency of the Colony in a new guise, it has not been avoided.

There were other defences raised by the defendants to which I will shortly refer:

(1.) They contended that their liability is only to pay the face value of a note bearing a specific

number. I see no evidence of any such limitation of the bank's liability on this case, either expressed or implied.

(2.) The defendants further alleged that by reason of the obliteration of the number it is not possible to identify the note and so they cannot obtain from the Colonial Government the sum of \$500 deposited in respect of the issue of the note; and furthermore that they will continue to be liable to pay a tax of one per cent. per annum on the value of the note and that it is inequitable to place them in this position.

**Scraps and Bits.**

I am not satisfied that the absence of the number renders it impossible for them to obtain repayment from the Colonial Government in view of the fact that the note is a genuine one.

It was also argued that no effective indemnity could be given by the plaintiff to protect the defendant bank from having to pay a second time on the note. In my opinion no question of indemnity arises on the facts. The missing portions of the note consist of scraps of paper containing portions of the number and date and a few bits of the body of the note.

I do not see how it can be said that such scraps and bits constitute a note which the bank could under any circumstances be called upon to pay.

In my opinion this appeal should be allowed and the judgment of Mr. Justice Wood reversed. As for costs I think they are entitled to costs of this appeal and in the Court below.

**JUDGMENT OF PUISNE JUDGE.**

Mr. Justice Wood said:— "I am of the opinion that this appeal must be dismissed. It is with great respect and not without diffidence that I differ from my brother's judgment which I have had the advantage of reading."

I agree that the cases decided under the Common Law may be approached only where an ambiguity is apparent in the words of Section 64 of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1885). My judgment in the Court below should be revised to include a statement to this effect.

Two ambiguities, which concern the cases, appear in Section 64. The first ambiguity relates to the acts or processes which by alteration may lead to the avoidance of the bill. The second is inherent in the word "alteration" itself.

The discussion whether human agency is necessary to an avoiding alteration is in the consideration of this appeal merely academic. Human agency is in fact one of the features here present. I have, also, accepted the contention of the Appellants on this point with reservation.

His Lordship then went on to deal with the suggestion that has been made that the language of the section itself implied a limitation of its scope of human agency. After dealing with the provisions of this section, and his interpretation of it, His Lordship said that the question whether human agency is necessary to a material alteration of an instrument has never been raised and decided, so far as authorities have been noticed in this appeal, with reference to a bill of exchange.

His Lordship said that he did not desire to amend on the point of human agency his judgment in the Court below.

**The Word "Alteration."**

Continuing, His Lordship said: "There is one consideration only on which the decision of this appeal must turn. It is the one point on which the Appellants have challenged the correctness of the judgment of the Court below. This is the interpretation of the word 'alteration' as used in Section 64 of Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885, and also in the rule of the Common Law applied in the leading cases. In the judgment here appealed from I expressed my view as follows:—'Not every change even in a material matter will constitute a material alteration. When the effect of an act or process is considered, the pertinent question will be 'What is the instrument now?' If the only fitting description is 'a portion of the original instrument,' no new character has supervened. This instrument will not now operate in any new way which was not contemplated when it was made.' This statement was intended to be an exhaustive illustration of what constitutes a material alteration under the Common Law. It still appears to me to be correctly made. Mr. Potter, for the Appellants, in the course of argument agreed with me that in none of the authorities in which a material alteration has been held to have occurred is an exception to this statement to be found."

My judgment was right if into the meaning of the word "alteration" is imported the substitution of one legal effect for another legal effect, or also on the extended application of the principle as exemplified as "*Suffell v. The Bank of England*" (1882, 9 Q.B.D. page 656) one business effect for another business effect. In either case a new effect for an old effect. In other words, it is right if the word "alteration" connotes something more than what is merely mechanical, and is concerned also with the operative consequences of a mechanical process. Otherwise the judgment cannot be supported.

The idea of substitution in a material alteration, which I have noticed and on which I rely, is to be derived not from the word "material" but from the word "alteration." It is in connection with the latter word that an ambiguity in section 64 of Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885, arises.

His Lordship then quoted at length various Acts and Laws bearing on the subject of "material alteration," and also referred to various actions and judgments given in them; with regard to the material alteration of the business effect of an instrument.

**Valid Note.**

Concluding his judgment, His Lordship said:— "If it is the right view of the law that a change of effect is a requisite in an alteration, I still think that no alteration has occurred to the bank note in this case, and it is here that I distinguish the present case from the case of "*Suffell v. The Bank of England*."

The halving of bank notes, a practice recommended as "expedient" in a text book of the year 1840 (*Chitty and Hulme "Bills of Exchange,"* 1840 edition, page 239) is not an exception to the rule in "*Pigot's case*." It illustrates the fact that, so long as a document does not purport to be anything but what it is in its original state, it remains in law unaltered and valid. The Lords' decision in "*Davidson v. Cooper* (supra) by which the holder of an instrument is declared responsible for preserving it in its original state appears less harsh when his duty is seen to be to preserve it from alteration and not from every kind of damage. The "purity" of a document is not relative to its contents but to its purpose and effects. In this case the number of the note has not been altered, because the note does not now purport to speak with a new number. The date also has not been altered, because the eraure of the date has not caused it to speak from a new date.

For this reason it seems to me that the bank note in question is still valid, and that this appeal must be dismissed with costs.

The Chief Justice: According to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1912, the appeal does stand to be dismissed.

Mr. Eldon Potter: I will ask your Lordship to grant a stay for a fortnight, pending the decision of the Bank as to whether they will appeal.

This concluded the proceedings.

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**HONG KONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

**ANNUAL REPORT.**

The 51st annual report of the Hong Kong Horticultural Society, which will be presented to the meeting of the Society this (Tuesday) afternoon, makes an appeal for more generous support from those who are in any way interested in horticulture. The ordinary membership of the Society now stands at 162 as against 231 members for the year 1925 and 272 members for the year 1924. The subscription is \$5 per annum which entitles a member to two free tickets of admission to the annual flower show.

Referring to last year's show the report, which is signed by Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, the hon. secretary, says:—

The annual show of flowers and vegetables was held at the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters on Thursday, March 11th, 1926, and in spite of the very trying times residents passed through during the Strike of 1925, which in many cases necessitated the running of houses and gardens without any servants or gardeners for many months, the Show was undoubtedly a success and fully justified the Committee's decision to have a "Flower Show" as usual.

Although the total number of entries was naturally considerably smaller than for the previous year, the number of exhibitors was only 3 less than for the Flower Show in 1925 and the general standard of the exhibits was well up to average.

A new feature of the Show was a cup presented by Mr. F. A. Plummer, called the "Amateur" Cup for the best exhibit of pot plants in any of the Open or Peak classes by members who had not exhibited before or had never won a prize at any Flower Show in Hong Kong. This was won by Mr. L. S. Greenhill with 3 pots of *Phlox Drummondii* from his garden on the Peak.

The number of entries received for the Amateur Cup was disappointing but in view of the disturbed conditions which existed prior to the Show, Mr. Plummer kindly promised to present another Cup to be competed for under the same conditions as last year and it is possible that another member of the Committee may offer an "Amateur" Cup for Vegetables on similar lines to that presented by Mr. Plummer.

From amongst the special exhibits the usual wonderful display of Roses by Mr. Nicholson was missing and much sympathy will be felt with that exhibitor for the misfortunes that overtook his plants, necessitating the replacement of practically all his rose trees with new importations.

(Continued on next Column.)

**HEALTH OF EASTERN PORTS.**

**BULLETIN FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29th.**

**Flu.**

1 case at Mauritius.  
5 cases at Rangoon.  
1 case at Colombo.  
1 case at Sourabaya.

**Cholera.**

35 cases at Calcutta.  
1 case at Negapatnam.  
1 case at Rangoon.  
1 case at Bangkok.

**Small-pox.**

19 cases at Bombay.  
38 cases at Calcutta.  
17 cases at Madras.  
4 cases at Rangoon.  
4 cases at Yucorin.  
8 cases at Negapatnam.  
5 cases at Bangkok.  
17 cases at Vladivostok.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong again exhibited a splendid show of Vegetables, grown from seeds of Messrs. Sutton & Son, also a brilliant display of Sweet Peas, grown from seed supplied by Messrs. Yates & Co., in addition to which there was an excellent display of Begonias exhibited by the Hong Kong Botanical Gardens, all of which were greatly admired.

Since their last report the Committee have to record with the deepest regret the deaths of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Ho Fook. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Ho Fook were both life members of the Society and in addition to being large contributors to the funds, were amongst the most successful exhibitors at Flower Shows for many years past.

Mr. Ho Fook was present at the last Flower Show and secured the Challenge Cup for Plants in Pots open to all for the fifth year in succession, a striking testimony to his skill as a gardener and his zeal as a horticulturist.

His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.O.M.G., and Lady Clementi visited the Show in the afternoon and evinced much interest in the display.

The Band of the East Surrey Regiment played an excellent Selection of Music throughout the afternoon and Lady Clementi very kindly distributed the prizes at the close of the exhibition.

The Committee desires to express its thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Bird and Officers for the use of the Volunteer Headquarters and parade ground for the Show, also to the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Mr. L. Gibbs and to all those ladies and gentlemen who rendered valuable assistance in various capacities as well as to the Judges and censors and to all who kindly contributed towards the Prize Fund.



**A FAMILY PARTY.****MOST POWERFUL WOMAN  
IN CHINESE POLITICS.****MRS. SUN YAT SEN AND HER  
RELATIVES.****THE KUOMINTANG, THE  
MERCHANTS AND THE  
WORKERS.**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Dr. Kung Hsiang Hai, a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and husband of Madame Sun Yat Sen's sister, will be given the post of Vice-Minister or Deputy Commissioner of Finance in the Kuomintang Headquarters in Canton in order to relieve Mr. T. V. Soong, Madame Sun's brother, of the local work. Dr. Kung has arrived at Canton, Mr. Soong, the Finance Minister, is still at Hankow but is expected back at Canton at any time now to arrange for the transfer of part of his duties to his brother-in-law.

Madame Sun Yat Sen, who is herself a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, may be considered the most powerful woman to-day in Chinese politics. Her brother, Mr. Soong, is Minister of Finance; her brother-in-law, as stated, is about to assume high office; her foster son, Mr. Sun Fo, is Minister of Communications; and an adopted son of the late Dr. Sun, Mr. Lee Luke Chiu, is Commissioner of Industry in Canton. Madame Sun's son-in-law, Dr. Tai En Sai, is Director-General of the Kwangtung Conservancy Board; and Mr. Sun Fo's brother-in-law and other relatives hold important offices in the Kuomintang.

Police captains in charge of district stations in Canton have been forbidden to exact unauthorised contributions from the people under their jurisdiction. This, it is hoped, is a forecast of steps being taken to prevent powerful Kuomintang clubs and peasants' leagues from levying tribute.

The Police have again issued an order that firms, able to carry on business without the help of assistants, shall be allowed to do so and must not be blockaded by union pickets. The position of these small firms has always been a bone of contention during a strike. The Unions hold that when a strike is declared all movement in the particular line of goods concerned should be stopped. According to the Kuomintang order a Canton firm which does not employ labour may not be subjected to union restriction.

The Kuomintang are being accused of making promises to all and sundry for the sake of temporary peace and quietness. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce met on February 5th to request again that the Party leaders should give the merchants sufficient protection to allow them to change their staffs, if desired, on the customary day—the second day of the Chinese New Year. It appears that when a trade delegation visited the Kuomintang offices before the New Year and requested a ruling on this matter they were assured that their prerogative would be recognised. Subsequently, however, a large group of workers surrounded the Kuomintang headquarters and demanded that the promise be withdrawn. As a refusal would have meant that the politicians would have been kept prisoners in their own building, and would have been prevented from joining their families for the New Year's eve dinner, they again acquiesced. There the matter rests. The merchants have been told that they are at liberty to dismiss employees on the customary day for dismissals and new appointments. The workers have been informed that employees cannot be dismissed without the full union demands being complied with—which are eight months' pay and money in place of board. The merchants are timid and loosely organised, and as they are practically without any political support, it is probable that they will lose. No one seems to love the merchants. The communists are opposed to them on principle. The "anti-Reds" hate them for having con-

(Continued on next column.)

**THE RIGHTS OF THE  
EMPLOYER.****QUESTION RAISED IN  
HONG KONG.****TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE  
CHINESE CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE.**

The question of when and how an employee may be dismissed, to which the *Daily Press* Chinese correspondent refers above, is not an issue confined to Canton only. It has been raised in Hong Kong also and will be discussed by the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce shortly.

The Kung Ping Labour Guild wrote to the Chamber asking that the appointment or dismissal of *fakis* in Nam Pak Hong should be made on the 10th to the 20th of the last month of the Chinese calendar. Decision was deferred and employees made no objection to a postponement of discussion. They ask, however, that the question should be decided in the first month of the New Year.

**JOHN G. KERR HOSPITAL.****LUNATICS SENT FROM  
HONG KONG.****THE COLONY'S GRANT.**

Now that the John G. Kerr Hospital for the Insane in Canton has been closed owing to labour troubles, the question of the Colony's financial grant to the hospital has come under consideration.

It has been customary for some years past for the Hong Kong Government to send Chinese lunatics, other than British subjects, of course, to the hospital for medical care and attention and a financial contribution has been made annually towards the hospital's expenses.

There are at the present time some 140 lunatics in the hospital who have been sent from Hong Kong and the Government has informed the Canton Authorities that it will continue its grant provided it is satisfied that these unfortunate people are properly looked after.

There has been no obligation upon the Hong Kong Government at any time to support the hospital. It is the duty of the Canton Authorities to provide accommodation for Chinese lunatics. But the charitable grant has been made in the past and its continuance has been promised in the hope that it will lead to some practical measures being adopted to prevent unnecessary suffering among the hospital's inmates.

tributed more than \$24,000,000 in the purchase of war bonds for the support of the Kuomintang movement.

Kuomintang leaders in Canton do not pay serious attention to the rumour that "anti-Reds" are becoming stronger every day in Southern Kwangtung and that a number of "anti-Red" leaders have made Kwangchowwan their headquarters for plotting against the followers of M. Borodin, the Soviet Commissioner, in the Southern Capital.

The new Headquarters of the Officer Commanding the Troops in Kwangtung, a local organization to direct military affairs within this province, has so far been an empty office only. The funds for its support, \$700,000 monthly, have not been regularly appropriated; and unless funds are forthcoming, the proposal to suppress brigandage and piracy with local forces will not be put into effect. In the meantime, however, recruits are being enlisted for the four divisions of the local army.

A movement is on foot to agitate for the return of the French and British Concessions on Shameeh, in Canton.

The Anti-British Boycott Society in Canton has written to the five leading trade guilds recommending the complete exclusion of British goods from the Canton market from April 1st next. The Anti-British Society met on January 29th offering 12 suggestions to the five trade guilds, including the inspection of business firms to sort out all British goods after the said date.

The vigilance enforced on Shameeh, especially in the French Concession, has been somewhat relaxed lately.

By order of the local Foreign Office in Canton, all flags on public buildings in the Southern Capital were at half-mast on February 7th and 8th, out of respect to the late Japanese Emperor.

**THIS WEEK'S ELECTION!****CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING  
AT Y.M.C.A.****PROGRESSIVES, MODERATES  
AND SOCIALISTS.**

Considerable enthusiasm is being shown in connection with the election for three vacancies from the Mudford-on-Sea Town Council which, as mentioned last week, is the imaginary borough created at the European Y.M.C.A. Kowloon.

Yesterday the electioneering started in earnest at the Y.M. Each faction of the Council—there are three, progressives, moderates and socialists—waging a battle in the cause of the two candidates from each camp, who are contesting the three vacant seats on the august body. Electioneering songs were heard, the colours of each party have been splashed at every point of vantage at the Y.M.C.A., notices bearing slogans appear at the entrances, and inside the public rooms, and last night the building resounded with cheers and hisses during the party meetings.

Election campaign meetings are being held throughout this week, the whole affair concluding with the poll on Saturday.

Last night candidates and supporters, agents, etc., addressed the meetings which were held, and which, it might be added, were largely attended and most enthusiastic, the spirit of electioneering having been thoroughly imbued in all. The meetings were carried through with all seriousness on the part of the candidates, who treated the subjects and dealt with their programmes with the most important airs. It must be said, however, that a certain amount of humour was heard, both in the speeches and the interruptions of the hecklers.

The colours of the party are Progressives blue, Moderates black and yellow, and Socialists red.

At present the Progressives of Mudford wish to embark on an ambitious scheme of town improvement; the Moderates are not averse to development, but wish it to be carried out with circumspection. The Socialists are, of course, most violently opposed to the policy of the Progressives.

The constituents of the Y.M. have already been circulated with election addresses of the different candidates, the voluntary agents having worked indefatigably. Posters have also been issued. Competition is certainly going to be most keen, and a very interesting week is promised in the Borough of Mudford.

The important question at the present time before the mythical council, which meets again on Thursday, February 17th, to welcome the new members, is the matter of "We want a brighter Mudford-on-Sea." There has been an agitated campaign to make the town more attractive to visitors.

Four leading questions are immediately before the Council in connection with this slogan, and the candidates will be asked to give their views on these questions this week, the questions being:—

- (1) The erection of a Pier. (There is only a jetty which is used by the fishing folk).
- (2) The erection of a Pump House and swimming bath, etc.
- (3) The building of a Municipal Garage and Parking Plot.
- (4) The appointment of a local doctor, at a salary of £3,000 per annum as Medical Officer of Health.

The candidates for the three vacancies are:—  
Progressives—Messrs. E. Sewell and McArthur.  
Moderates—Messrs. Keates and Walker.  
Socialists—Messrs. Long and Munn.

**THE "SAI ON."**

In connection with the trouble with the crew of the *Sai On* at Canton last week, it has been stated that the difficulty concerned the crew's New Year celebration and that some of them wanted more leisure than they were allowed.

In any event, the trouble now appears to have been settled, and the same crew which took the *Sai On* to Canton brought her down on Sunday.

It is understood that Captain Jenkins will take command of another steamer, and that Mr. Alec Campbell, formerly Chief Officer of the *Sai On*, has been appointed master. Mr. McCarthy, of the *Paul Beau*, takes Mr. Campbell's position.

**SCHOOL WORK.****INTERESTING EXHIBITION  
AT CENTRAL BRITISH  
SCHOOL.****CAPITAL ARTS AND CRAFTS  
EXHIBITS.**

A most interesting exhibition of school work, comprising work of a superior quality and high standard, even higher in standard than that set last year when the first exhibition was held, was to be seen at the Central British School, Kowloon, yesterday morning and afternoon.

The exhibition was arranged under the supervision of the Headmaster, Mr. G. F. Nightingale.

Paintings and drawings formed the greater part of the exhibition with a few examples of the work of the girls in sewing and cooking and of that of the boys at carpentry. Styles in writing—script and cursive—were also on display.

Views of the school grounds figured in the paintings of the senior classes which were remarkably well done. Other local features, such as Observatory Hill, figured in the exhibits. Deserving of special mention were those by George Arnold (his picture of the *Hawkins* was one of the most striking features) Peggy Whitley, Phyllis Gillingham and J. Maycock.

In original illustrations, R. Wolley had captured the spirit of Carnival, J. Maycock that of a storm at sea, G. Arnold had some well-executed book covers and in the designs class S. MacNider had a most effective scheme for embroidered panel. There was a well-executed cushion centre, unnamed. The still life pictures were striking pupils already mentioned being prominent among the exhibitors in this class. There was also plenty of capital work in the figure drawing class.

Class 2 artists also showed great promise, particularly pleasing being the design by Maud George for a dance programme, "Scenes from 'Forsaken Merman,'" by George Arnold, "Fountain in the Protestant Cemetery," by E. Woolley and the sea scenes of Eric MacNider.

The most interesting paintings in Class 3 were those which were written round exciting incidents which the scholars had been asked to picture. For instance, the picture by G. Carr and J. Black of such thrills as "as he spoke, he pitched headlong into the darkness beneath." There were also some excellent still life pictures by Sylvia Mandell, Y. Langley, J. Black, Stanley MacNider and A. Ursell.

Some finely conceived and executed lamp-shades by Una Mitchell and J. Paterson figured in Class 4's exhibits whilst in class 5 there were signs of real promise in the work of J. Suiter, F. Stookes, G. Moss and A. Chester were not far behind. Iris Woolley had some fine action pictures in this class.

There were some astonishingly good drawings and paintings in Class 6, the most junior of the school, the work of P. Everest, G. Reed and P. McCaw being particularly noticeable.

It should be mentioned in connection with all the above paintings and drawings that none are copied but all taken from the original objects.

Some excellent plasticine maps by Class 5 were also on display. Among the many visitors to the school yesterday, including parents, was Mr. E. Balphs Inspector of English Schools.

**POSSESSION OF  
REVOLVERS.****A HEAVY FINE IMPOSED.**

The Chinese passenger on the *President Taft* who was arrested for having in his possession seven revolvers and 500 rounds of ammunition, was fined \$750 by Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning.

The Court was satisfied that the arms were being taken back to the country for protection against bandits, and accordingly regarded the case as less serious than it would otherwise have been.

Defendant was represented by Mr. J. T. Prior, who pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful possession, and asked for the imposition of a fine.

**FIREMAN SENT TO PRISON.****MAGISTRATE'S SHARP  
COMMENTS.****"ACHILLES" ENGINEER  
ASSAULTED.**

At the Marine Court yesterday morning, before Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, Yim Tim and Lui Kau, both of Waichow, firemen of the British ship *Achilles*, were charged with assaulting Mr. J. G. Inness, eighth engineer of that vessel, when on the high seas on January 19th. The case was taken under the Merchant Shipping Act, Art. 223 (D). Both defendants pleaded not guilty.

Complainant stated that on January 19th, he went to engine room at about 7 p.m. and after being down for five minutes, he noticed the steam pressure was 215 lbs. Mr. Inness turned off the fan engine. When Yim Tim entered the engine room he began cursing and swearing at the complainant because the fan was stopped. Complainant then took the man by the shoulder to "guide" him back to the stokehold.

His Worship: What do you mean by "guiding" him back to the stokehold?

Complainant: He refused to go, so I took him by the shoulder to guide him out.

His Worship: I take it that you pushed him out?

Complainant: No, I only placed my hand very lightly on his shoulder.

Continuing, complainant stated that he went into the stokehold about ten minutes later. Both the defendants were raking the fire, and when they saw complainant, they withdrew their rakes and made an attempt to strike him. Yim Tim held his rake above his head but the rake got entangled with the stokehold ladder and he failed to hit the complainant with it. The second defendant prodded complainant in the back with his rake.

His Worship: I fail to see where the charge of assault comes in where the first defendant is concerned!

Complainant: He would have assaulted me had it not been for the ladder.

His Worship: I deal with facts and not with possibilities. If you hadn't been born you would not be standing here now. The first defendant discharged.

Mr. Cuthill, fifth engineer, when called to the witness-box, said he could not remember the date of the occurrence.

His Worship said that it was very surprising that a man could come to the Court knowing well that he would be required to testify to a certain incident, and not taking the trouble to recollect the date.

His Worship at first refused to accept the evidence, but later considered it admissible.

Witness corroborated the statements of Mr. Inness and said he had seen the blow struck by Lui Kau.

In reply to a question by his Worship, witness produced a rough sketch of the engine room and the respective positions of accused and Mr. Inness.

The Master's Evidence.

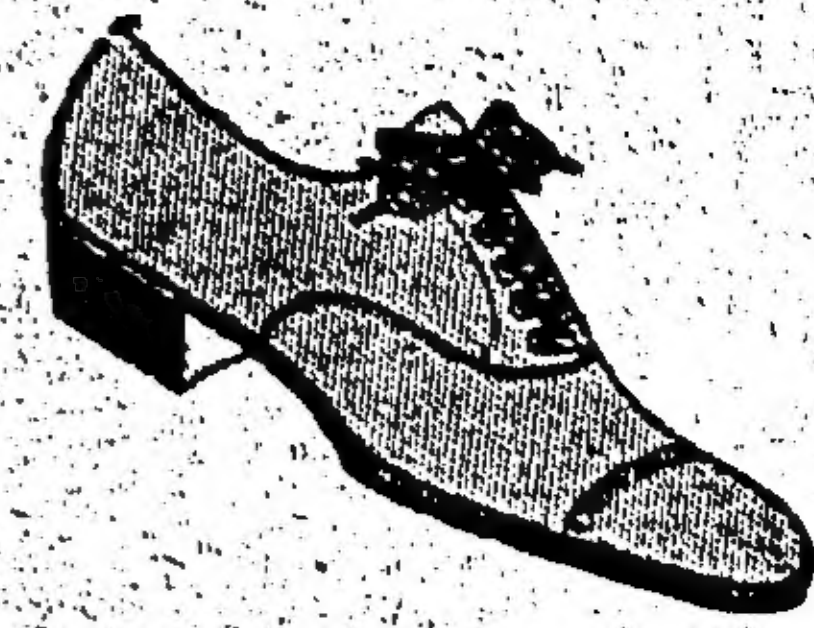
Capt. Wilson, master of *Achilles*, stated that at 8.10 p.m. on January 19th, the Chief Engineer reported an assault on Mr. Inness by two firemen. Witness interviewed the men and both admitted the assault, but Yim Tim stated that he had been struck first. Witness produced the log and doctor's certificate with recorded facts of the occurrence.

His Worship commented upon the non-trial of the case at Penang or Singapore, but was satisfied by the master's explanation of urgency by reason of the ship carrying troops.

Accused stated that Yim Tim had had a quarrel with the complainant, but he himself was stoking at the time and did not make an assault.

Members of the crew who had been in Court throughout volunteered statements, which were not accepted. It was also pointed out by Capt. Wilson that these men were not on duty at the time.

His Worship found that Lui Kau was guilty of an assault on Mr. Inness, and passed sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and monies which might be due to be devoted to his maintenance in prison, and, secondly, for his repatriation.

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You should choose Bective Shoes next time you require a new pair. They are Shoes of quality and refinement and individuality is built into every pair produced. Price \$21.50. The price paid you have forgotten long before you have worn through the Sole—this is where satisfaction is guaranteed by the Bective Shoe Co.

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THAN GERMAN****ELBSCHLOSS BEER****EXTREMELY REFRESHING AND  
INVIGORATING.**

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MOONLIGHT SONATA (Dedicated)—  
9084—PART 1.—Adagio sostenuto (First Half);  
PART 2.—(a) Adagio sostenuto (Concluded); (b) Allegretto;  
9085—PART 3.—Presto agitato (First Half);  
PART 4.—Presto agitato (Concluded).

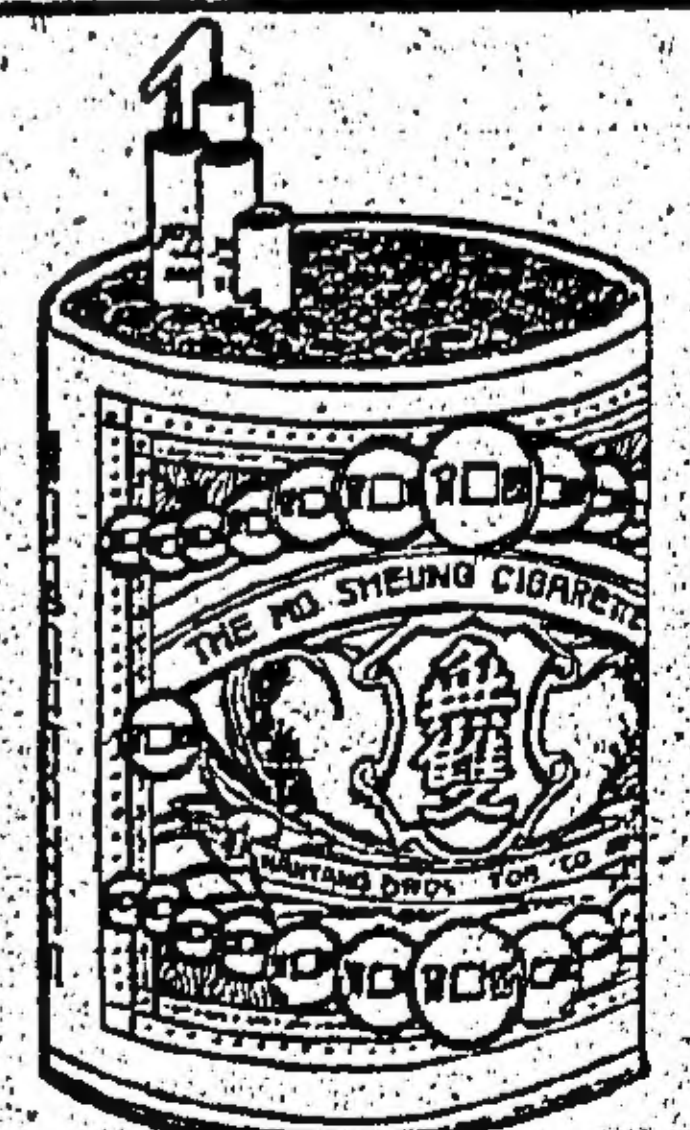
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CIGARETTES.**

They have rapidly come  
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owing to their delightful  
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Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONG KONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at Citi Hall, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1927 (both days inclusive) during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
A. H. HARTLEY,  
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927.  
[424]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 7879 for 8 Shares, 24 Per Share Paid up Numbered 63061/63090 and 65065/65094 in this Society standing in the Name of Mrs. MARIA WU DA SILVA, of Canton, has been declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the said Certificate be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the 8 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,  
General Manager.  
Hong Kong, 6th January, 1927.  
[423]

## NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$400,000 are Available for Investment on First Class Mortgages Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.  
Apply to—  
Messrs. DEACONS,  
1, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hong Kong, January 15th, 1927.  
[4441]

## FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12th,  
at 3.15 P.M.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC ENCLOSURE: \$1.  
LADIES: FREE.

## ADMISSION TO SUBSCRIBER'S ENCLOSURE on Production of BADGE Only.

Subscribers can introduce Two Ladies Free, and Two Non-Members at \$5 each. Tickets obtainable from A. H. POTTS, c/o BENJAMIN & POTTS.

SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Kowloon: 2.07, RETURN FARE: 1st class, \$1.50; 2nd, 90 Cents. Free Parking for Cars off the Course; \$2 Each if Parked Opposite the Stands.  
[4321]

## THE PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

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## THE Steamship "KIDDERPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at Noon on SATURDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, 1927, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Suez and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, on 11th FEBRUARY. The Contents and Value of all Packages must be declared.  
For further Particulars, Apply to—  
BLACK, NON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hong Kong, 6th February, 1927.  
[4226]

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## INTIMATIONS.

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, 1927, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st FEBRUARY to the 14th FEBRUARY (both days inclusive) during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hong Kong, 29th January, 1927.  
[4430]

## THE HONG KONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4A, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, to TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1927, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 27th January, 1927.  
[4438]

## THE HONG KONG &amp; KOWLOON WHARF &amp; GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the Year ended December 31st, 1926. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1927, to THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1927, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
F. S. CRAPPELL,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hong Kong, February 5th, 1927.  
[4515]

## TO LET.

N. O. 4A, DUNDRELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HON. SECRETARY,  
CLUB LUSITANO.  
[4214]

TO LET—No. 178, THE PRINCE, Furnished—Apply C. E. H. BEAVIS, 9, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
[4472]

TO LET—Newly Built, Furnished or Unfurnished FLATS at MACDONNELL ROAD. All Modern Conveniences—Apply XAVIER BROS., LTD., 8, DUNDRELL STREET.  
[4393]

OFFICE TO LET on FIRST FLOOR of One of the LARGE OFFICE BUILDINGS in CENTRAL POSITION. Moderate Rent—Apply Box No. 4492, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.  
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FOR SALE—BUICK, 6 Cylinder, 2/3 Seater in Excellent Condition, Just Recently Overhauled and Painted. Owner going Home—Apply to Box No. 4519, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.  
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FLATS, three, four and five roomed, modern bathrooms, flush, etc. Also one two roomed and one three roomed Bungalow on way to Repulse Bay and Fanning respectively for rent or sale on easy terms. SMALL INVESTOR'S. TEL. C. 4630.

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Furnished, MARCH for 12 Months. A Very Desirable Four-room TOP FLAT, All Modern Conveniences, Good Kitchen, and Servants' Quarters. Apply—5A, ARNOLD BUILDING, Kinty Road, Kowloon.  
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## INTIMATIONS.

## WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

A WELL ESTABLISHED FAVOURITE OF PROVED HIGH QUALITY.

Prepared from our own special formula, flavoured with real fruit essence and the finest Eastern spices.

Unequalled by any similar product throughout the world.

## FORMAZONE

The non-alcoholic Champagne. An excellent substitute for sparkling wine, possessing the same wonderfully stimulating and refreshing qualities.

## STONE GINGER BEER

The only genuine brewed Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation with the finest selected ginger and fruit essences which gives it that distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

## PYERIS

A delicious table water, healthful and refreshing, surpassing in quality all the European Spa waters. Blends excellently with spirits and wines.

The water used in the manufacture of our Aerated Waters is guaranteed ABSOLUTELY PURE.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.  
ESTABLISHED 1841. [30]

## MARRIAGE.

DONALDSON—FABER—At St. John's Cathedral, on February 5th, 1927, Wm. ALISTAIR DONALDSON, of Hong Kong, to MARGUERITE DE DIXON FABER, of Court View Gardens, London.

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.  
London Office: 131, Fleet St., E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 8th, 1927.

## THE CHINESE AND THE FOREIGNER.

In a previous article we emphasised the absence of any fundamental and widespread grievance which would justify, and render effective, any revolutionary movement in China. The lack of rapid means of communication has made it necessary that each province, town and village should be practically self governing, self contained and self supporting. Even to-day the walled cities and the poverty stricken villages, the form in which wealth is accumulated in these places in precious stones and metals rather than in bulkier form which would be difficult to conceal, and likewise to remove, point to the fact that fear came not from feudal or Government oppression, but from marauding bandits, who maintained an independent existence in the hills in defiance of governments and mandarins.

What has made life hard for the Chinese has not been governmental oppression, foreign treaties, extra-territoriality, and foreign influence, for such contact has at least brought enormous wealth to many Chinese who to-day would be little more than farmers and coolies if the scope that foreign trade provides for their ability had not been given them. Foreign goods have found their way into China, but such trade inevitably provokes a response, and thus Chinese silks, tea, porcelains, and curios find a ready market in all parts of the world. International trade is now no longer looked upon as a competitive struggle but rather as a co-operative effort, bringing material benefit to both sides.

The Chinese themselves, even the most rabid of those who hate the foreigner, would admit this. Probably, however, they would not be so ready to admit during the course of the year they have devoted their energies almost exclusively to multiplying their kind and in trying to extract the last ounce of food from the ground to support the teeming millions. China has achieved an exceedingly low plane of life in her efforts to maintain huge numbers alive. She has believed in quantity, but has utilised none of her energies in the past to protect her population. She has a great belief in potency of numbers, no matter what the level of living is, but she has not believed in the potency of sacrifice, and dying in order to defend her millions. Her motto has been that the meek shall inherit the earth and so she has, by peaceful penetration, established her people in all the parts of China, in the Malay States, Borneo, the Philippines and Formosa and by the low plane of living coupled with great energy, has encroached successfully on the territory of those who occupied those lands.

The western world, however, desires not quantity but quality, moral, intellectual and material quality in life, and for that reason many States exclude the Chinese from sharing in their common life. For that reason also foreigners could not possibly trade in China and be subject to Chinese ideas of what constitute the rules of living. The Chinese resigns himself to nature, while the foreigner seeks to dominate it. The foreigner is not prepared to submit to disease when by sanitation and scientific knowledge he can conquer it; he is not prepared to live in squalor when he can by taking thought beautify his home and landscape; he is not prepared to suffer from floods when by co-operative effort he can build his dykes and avoid them; he is not prepared to suffer from famine when by constructing roads and railways he can bring food from where it is plentiful to places where it is scarce; he is not ready to submit to drought when by constructing dams he can impound the water, canalise it and keep it in store. He does not submit tamely to nature's control; he learns her secrets by patient study and makes himself master of his environment. He is assertive, hopeful, and finally dominating. He is in other words in violent contrast with his Chinese brother, who in face of nature is meek, resigned and submissive, and believes that the only method of combating nature is to multiply in such numbers as to make it impossible for nature's wildest forces to obliterate the Chinese race.

Mrs. Mesteroff, of No. 4, Jordan Road, Kowloon, has reported to the Police the theft of a perambulator from the rear of her house.

Bitten by a Chow dog at a shop in Ship Street, a Japanese girl has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital for attention. The dog is under observation at Kennedy Town.

The case against Kunda Singa, formerly a watchman at Whiteway Laidlaw & Co., who is said to have caused grievous bodily harm to a Chinese boy, will be heard at the Central Magistracy on Friday morning.

During the 24 hours ended February 4th two Chinese cases of small pox, one Chinese case of diphtheria, three Chinese and one English cases of enteric fever were reported. On Sunday one Chinese case of diphtheria was reported.

The Shanghai Interport Football Team left for Shanghai yesterday on the s.s. *Haruna Maru*, after spending a very enjoyable time in Hong Kong. They were seen off by a number of Hong Kong Football Association officials and many well wishers.

Sunday was Thanksgiving Sunday at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, and at the services special thank-offerings were taken. At evensong these offerings were dedicated. Thank-offerings are still being received, and the total up to yesterday was \$1,100.

The two remaining *Sunning* piracy suspects, who have been till now in the Government Civil Hospital, have been discharged and taken into police custody. It is understood that they will appear before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is to be held at the City Hall at noon on Saturday, February 26th, when the report of the Court of Directors, and the statement of accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1926, will be presented.

Kid Raymond, the Filipino boxer, who has long been seeking a fight in this Colony, wishes to challenge Harry Stone to a catch-weight contest. Raymond is only a feather-weight but says that he is willing to meet Stone without a purse, if only to be given an opportunity of showing the Hong Kong public what he can do.

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange, which has been occupying the third floor of Exchange Building for the past few months, yesterday moved into the basement of Exchange Building, their new headquarters. The feature of "Marble Hall" in the new Exchange is that all the rooms, public hall and stock exchange room, are marble lined and are approached by a marble staircase. There is also a service of lifts.

The Hong Kong and Kowloon branches of the Girl Guide Association have arranged to hold a rally at Headquarters House, by kind permission of Major-General Luard, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Luard on Saturday February 26th from 3 to 4.30 p.m. The programme includes demonstrations of Guide and Brownie work; and the Prince of Wales Banner will be presented to the winning Company by Lady Clementi. Adults will be admitted at a charge of fifty cents; children for 20 cents and scouts in uniform free.

Arrested on the floor above a pawnshop at No. 4, Peel Street, the proprietor of the establishment was charged by Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy morning with the illegal possession of 194 taels of opium. His Worship remanded the case for hearing before Mr. Lindsell on Thursday, allowing bail in \$2,000. Another man arrested on the same premises with 1.1 taels of the illicit drug in his possession, was remanded until the same date, bail in this instance being fixed at \$140.

## TROOPS ARRIVE. GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND DURHAMS.

G.O.C. AND STAFF DUE END OF MONTH.

## QUESTION OF ACCOMMODATION.

The B. & I. steamer *Takliwa* arrived yesterday from India with the 2nd Batt. of the Durham Light Infantry. There are over 1,000 men on board altogether, including the Brigade Headquarters and the Signal section of the Brigade who come from Grenada. The Durhams come from Siacote. The s.s. *Fania*, with the 2nd Gloucestershires, also arrived yesterday afternoon.

The s.s. *Sirdhana* bringing the 2nd Battalion, Punjab, is expected here on Friday.

The s.s. *Megantic* with the Divisional Staff and Major-General John Duncan is expected at the end of the month. This ship is also bringing, from Malta, the 1st Batt. Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt., and the 1st Batt. Border Regt. The s.s. *Minnesota* with 1,000 Marines is due at the same time.

The s.s. *Kildare Castle* with the 1st Batt. Devonshire Regiment is due on March 2nd, and the s.s. *Jassaye*, with the 1st Batt. Green Howards, and the s.s. *Hermes* are also due early in March.

## May Remain in Hong Kong.

The official decision regarding the destination of the British Division now in its way to China has not yet been made known. As suggested on Saturday, however, in view of the concentration of troops in Shanghai, it is possible that it may remain in Hong Kong for a time and officers of the local military command are busy making arrangements for accommodation.

Mr. Eugene Chen spoke of the movement of troops towards Shanghai as a provocative action and stated that he could not sign the Hankow agreement because, in the circumstances, it would appear that the hands of the Nationalists had been forced. Although this is regarded generally as a "flimsy pretext" there is presumably a fairly general opinion in political circles at Home that the difficulty can be easily overcome by stationing the troops here. If that policy is adopted the next move will be for Mr. Eugene Chen.

The task of finding even provisional accommodation for over 14,000 men, however, is not a light one. Naturally plans are still in a very fluid state but among the suggestions made, so far, are that the Peninsula Hotel, at Kowloon, the new rope factory at Kowloon and "Rennie's Mill" near Junk Bay should be taken over.

As far as hospital accommodation is concerned it is possible that the new Diocesan Boys' School at Kowloon and King's College, in Benham Road, will be utilised. These are splendid buildings and will suit the purpose admirably. Of course, they cannot be taken over without a certain amount of inconvenience but it is thought that the pupils attending these schools can temporarily be accommodated at other schools in the Colony.

## THE CRUISER SQUADRON.

The cruiser squadron, comprising H.M.S. *Proisher*, H.M.S. *Delhi*, H.M.S. *Davoutless*, H.M.S. *Davee* and H.M.S. *Conventry* are expected to arrive in Hong Kong to-day.

The *Durban*, *Despatch*, *Caradoc* and the *Ambrose* with her submarines, went to meet the new cruisers and will engage in exercises with them before returning to harbour.

The *Hermes* left for Mira Bay yesterday for practice.

## ROUTE MARCH.

The 2nd Batt. of the Suffolks, who arrived from Gibraltar a few days ago, had a route march yesterday and presented a very smart appearance.

Leaving the Wellington Barracks, accompanied by their brass band and the pipes and drums they went through the Central and Western districts where large crowds of interested spectators soon gathered. (Continued on next Column).

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

## LOCAL JAPANESE HOMAGE TO IMPERIAL PORTRAIT.

## THE COLONY'S EXPRESSION OF CONDOLENCE.

Yesterday being the occasion of the funeral of His Imperial Majesty the late Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Consul-General was at his residence, No. 7A, Conduit Road, from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. to receive foreign visitors who called to express their condolence and sympathy with Japan and the Japanese on the death of the late Emperor.

Among the visitors were:—Capt. Steele (on behalf of H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi), the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn (Colonial Secretary), Major-General C. C. Luard (G.O.C. South China Command), Mr. W. W. Hornell, Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Hon. Mr. E. W. Bird, Hon. Sir J. H. Kemp, K.C., Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Sir Shou-sen Chow, Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Bishop of Victoria, and many European and Chinese business men of the Colony.

From 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Japanese residents were received by the Japanese Consul-General. No fewer than 400 Japanese paid their last homage before the Imperial portrait. The pupils of the Japanese Grammar School also attended. At six o'clock a large gathering of Japanese residents observed the two minutes silence in the grounds of the Consul's residence.

Religious service was performed by the Buddhist at the Honganji Temple at nine o'clock last night. The Japanese Consulate and the Japanese Grammar School will remain closed to-day.

## HONG KONG FACTORIES CLOSED.

ACTION OF NANYANG TOBACCO CO.

## A TEMPORARY MEASURE.

The three tobacco factories owned by the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd., in Hong Kong have not resumed operations since the Chinese New Year holidays, and it is understood that they will remain closed for the time being.

As the factories give employment to considerably over a thousand women and girls, in addition to some hundreds of skilled workmen, it is hoped that the stoppage will not be of long duration. The present step has been taken because the Company's directors desire to overhaul their Hong Kong business thoroughly and to affect certain changes. There will possibly be considerable re-organisation and it was considered that such re-organisation could not be efficiently carried through whilst the factories were open.

The temporary stoppage of the work at Hong Kong does not materially affect the Company's general business as they have branches and agencies in all the important cities of China.

## THE 20TH INDIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The Durhams and Gloucestershires who arrived yesterday, are part of the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade. This brigade comprises: 2nd Batt. Gloucestershire Regiment.

Two Battalions of the Punjab Regiment.

2nd Batt. Durham Light Infantry.

12th British Pack Battery, Some Medium Artillery, together with a Company of Sappers and Miners and all necessary auxiliary units. The entire contingent, excepting the Durham Light Infantry, belongs to the Jhansi Brigade.

The other brigades on their way out are:

The 13th Infantry Brigade, comprising:

1st Batt. Middlesex Regiment.

1st Batt. Camerons (Scottish Rifles).

1st Batt. Border Regiment.

1st Batt. Green Howards.

The 14th Infantry Brigade, comprising:

2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards.

1st Batt. Bedfordshire Regiment.

2nd Batt. Border Regiment.

1st Batt. Devonshire Regiment.

The Brigades will be accompanied by artillery, an armoured car company and all necessary services.

Brigade Commanders.

12th Infantry Brigade Commander—Colonel W. A. Blake.

14th Infantry Brigade Commander—Colonel Sir J. L. Burnett, of Leys.

20th Indian Infantry Brigade Commander—Colonel P. B. Sangar.



## THE SAFEGUARDING OF SHANGHAI.

## AMERICAN AND ITALIAN PRONOUNCEMENTS.

## HOME SPEECHES AND COMMENTS.

## MR. CHEN STILL UNRESPONSIVE.

No further developments are reported in the China situation either as regards the Civil War, the outbreaks against foreigners or the Hankow negotiations.

All nations with a stake in this country are realising the necessity of taking measures to defend, by force of arms if necessary, the International Settlement at Shanghai. The American Government has issued an appeal to Marshals Chiang Kai Shek and Chang Tso Lin to guarantee that Shanghai shall be kept out of the fighting area. America, it will be remembered, has a large force, naval and military, ready to act if necessary. An offer to bear a part in future negotiations is appended to the appeal and this sign of American co-operation is warmly welcomed in London.

Italy is sending a Dreadnought to China and Japanese forces are standing by at Sasebo.

According to a Chinese telegram Mr. Chen has made a speech to the Hankow mob complaining that Great Britain by continuing diplomatic relations with Peking is seeking to disunite China.

Details of the arrival and expected arrivals of warships and troopships appear in an adjoining column.

No information is yet available as to whether they will remain here or proceed to Shanghai. That decision, of course, rests with the Hume Government.

## U.S.A. PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE.

## APPEAL TO RIVAL GENERALS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Feb. 7th.

The text of the United States Government proposals to eliminate the International Settlement at Shanghai from the zone of warlike activities has been issued. It points out the importance of the area to the many Chinese who have huge investments there and the necessity of maintaining order in a settlement through which there passes 40 per cent. of the trade of China. After expressing confidence that Marshals Chang Tso Lin and Chiang Kai Shek will lend their sincere support to the proposals the Note says that the United States Government will be ready to become a party to friendly and orderly negotiations properly instituted and conducted with regard to the future status of the Settlement.

British Welcome American's Action.

Rugby, Feb. 7th.

The United States proposal to the contending factions in China that they should exclude the International Settlement at Shanghai from the theatre of warlike activities receives prominence in the London Press. Typical comment is that of the *Manchester Guardian* which says: "Though the full meaning of the proposal is not clear it in any case brings America into the negotiations as a powerful influence in restraint of extreme action and must therefore make for the greater safety of British and other residents at Shanghai."

ITALIAN ARMED SUPPORT.

DREADNOUGHT AND 1,600 MEN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Rome, Feb. 6th.

Signor Mussolini's Note on China, in reply to the British Note, says that after mature consideration of the situation in the Far East and frequent communications with Sir Austen Chamberlain he agrees with the main lines of British policy, while making secondary reservations with regard to certain points in which Anglo-Italian interests do not exactly coincide.

It is understood that the most important part of the Note is the statement that Italy is ready to join England, even to the using of force, should the situation at Shanghai become critical.

A Rome telegram received in London, declares it is learned authoritatively that an Italian dreadnought is being sent to China with 1,600 men, able to be used as a land force, if necessary.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Japanese Force Ready.

Rugby, February 7th.

Measures for the protection of their respective nationals in China are now reported to have been taken by Japan and Italy as well as by Great Britain and United States. A Japanese cruiser and four destroyers with landing party have been ordered to await instructions at Sasebo.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' AID?

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Gineva, Feb. 6th.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu is expected here on Monday from Paris, supposedly in connection with events in China. The Chinese Delegation to the League, however, say they know nothing of his plans.

MR. EUGENE CHEN'S LATEST COMPLAINT.

BRITAIN NEGOTIATES WITH PEKING.

According to a Chinese telegram from Shanghai, it is reported that Mr. Eugene Chen has delivered a speech before a big meeting at Hankow dealing chiefly with the Hankow affair. He said that the British Government was evidently inclined to undermine Chinese national unity in view of the fact that it took up the matter concurrently with the Peking Government while the negotiations between the Nationalist and the British Governments at Hankow were proceeding. In conclusion he said that the only hope of the settlement of the Hankow affair was that the British Government should decide to deal only with the Nationalist Government.

"NO DEVIATION" SAYS THE "TIMES."

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 7th.

The *Times*, in an editorial combats the suggestion to land the Shanghai Defence Force at Hong Kong and says that there should be no deviation from the decision of the Government to send the force to Shanghai direct. "Every practical reason not only of security but successful negotiation suggests that the sooner our troops are in a position to demonstrate the real purpose of their mission; namely, the protection of the British in Shanghai, the better chance there is of dispelling the clouds of misinterpretation which have hitherto dimmed the prospects of a settlement."

"To concentrate an armed force at some neighbouring point is to leave its object unknown and threatening. A practical demonstration that it is neither aggressive nor Imperialistic and Byzantine is worth all the verbal professions in the world."

"When the protection of the British in Shanghai is thoroughly assured, when it is made perfectly plain that the British, while refusing to take sides in the Chinese Civil Wars do not intend to allow themselves to be driven by the mob into the sea, then perhaps the rival factions will cease trying to outbid each other in demonstrations against us and will realise that there is a great and real advantage for China in orderly negotiation on the liberal proposals of the British Government."

DUTY BOTH TO CHINA AND SHANGHAI.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Feb. 6th.

Referring to the Chinese situation in a speech at Orwerty last night the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Bridgeman said that the British Government had been charged with aggression, yet aggression had come solely from the agitators and mobs who molested Europeans while pursuing their lawless occupations. Under intense provocation, the Government had shown the greatest self-control and had proceeded with the negotiations because they were sympathetic with a good deal more than one-half of what the Chinese demanded.

"They were prepared to go a very long way to meet Chinese wishes, but they could not neglect their duty towards British subjects in China, and notably to the 6,000 British residents in Shanghai."

## LULL IN THE CIVIL WAR.

## CHEKIANG CLEARED OF SOUTHERNERS.

## ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS STOPPED.

All remains quiet in the Yangtze ports and there are no developments in the civil war area. A British Wireless message of yesterday evening states that in China the situation both at Shanghai and Hankow is reported to be easier.

Reports state that Chinese authorities at Hankow prohibited the proposed anti-British demonstration on Saturday and detained its organisers and the anti-British posters in the Wuhan district were removed.

A Naval Wireless message from Hankow dated February 6th states that a big demonstration parade passed in procession right through the British Concession to-day but without incident. The city generally is quiet.

It appears that another big demonstration (evidently the one stopped by the authorities) described as a "Martyr Parade" is to be held to-morrow.

ICHANG CUSTOMS HOUSE SEIZED.

[NAVY WIRELESS.]

ICHANG, Feb. 6th.

The British American Tobacco Company's premises have now been cleared of troops. The Chinese soldiery have now seized the Customs house and residences and are occupying them.

WU HARD PRESSED?

There is little news from the military front and Wu's position is obscure as ever.

According to a Chinese telegram Marshal Chang Tso Lin has telegraphed to the United Press that he is working in close co-operation with Marshal Wu Pei Fu but the latter was at present hard pressed and "driven to desperation" at Changchow, in Honan. Yesterday, it will be remembered, we received a message to the effect that Wu was recruiting from disaffected opponents and more than holding his own.

At Chekiang everything is quiet according to a Chinese telegram from Shanghai. General Mang Chao Yuet returned to Hangchow from the front on the 5th instant, and declared that all pro-Southern troops have cleared out from the upper Yangtze River including the districts of Lanhai and Yanchow, where the enemy had offered stubborn resistance.

[NAVY WIRELESS.]

CHANGSHA, Feb. 6th.

General Tang Seng Chi, of the Nationalist Army, arrived here to-day from Hankow.

TOWARDS SHANGHAI?

[NAVY WIRELESS.]

CHINKIANG, Feb. 6th.

About 1,500 troops with field guns and horses, embarked to-day, and left up river. They are believed to be destined for a point above Nanchang.

SIGN AND THE TROOPS COME HOME!

VERY TRUSTING MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 6th.

Speaking at a crowded meeting at the Albert Hall under the auspices of the National Joint Council of the Labour Movement "to Demand peace with China" Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the object of the meeting was to try to settle the Chinese question without either mobs or armies. He emphatically declared that Hankow could not be repeated. If we were to give up all the privileges of these old treaties they must be given up by negotiation and agreement and not by force on either side. He denied that the Labour party by sending a message to Mr. Eugene Chen were trying to negotiate with him. They would be going out of their proper sphere if they did, but they felt that Mr. Chen should be put in possession of Labour's views and Labour's messages had made it possible for Mr. Chen to continue the negotiation. "Let us say to Mr. Chen that if that Hankow document is signed saying that no further security for Shanghai is required, the troops will be turned round and brought home."

PRINCE OF WALES FOR CANADA.

NEXT JULY'S JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, February 6th.

Owing to pressure of State and social functions at home, their Majesties the King and Queen have been unable to accept an invitation to visit Canada for the Jubilee celebrations, in July.

Unless unforeseen circumstances prevent him, however, the Prince of Wales will go to Canada and has planned provisionally, to leave London about the beginning of August. It is probable, also, that Mr. Stanley Baldwin, will visit Canada during the Parliamentary recess in the summer.

A NEW GOVERNMENT AT PEKING.

CHANG TSO LIN'S NEW PLAN.

In view of the fact that Dr. Koo's Cabinet is only partially functioning in its capacity as a Central Government, says a Chinese telegram, Marshal Chang Tso Lin intends to re-organise it under the name of the "Anko Government," or the Nationalist Government, a number of Fengtienese as members of the Ministry.

## PARLIAMENT OPENS.

## FORECAST OF KING'S SPEECH.

## IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, February 7th.

Accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Wales the King will to-morrow open in state the third session of the present Parliament. In accordance with custom both Houses will adjourn after the King's Speech from the Throne and will meet later to discuss the address in reply.

It is anticipated that the speech will contain important references to the Chinese situation.

Poor Law Legislation Postponed.

Regarding domestic legislation it seems improbable that Parliament will be asked to deal with the projected reform of the Poor Law or the long promised Factories Bill until the autumn at least. Meanwhile a further examination of the whole scheme for the reform of the Poor Law will be undertaken, particularly in reference to the finances of the proposal and to the question of the disfranchising of persons receiving poor relief.

The principal legislation to be presented during the session, in addition to the Finance Bill, will probably be a bill for amending Trade Union Law, a bill dealing with the British Coal industry and a measure to amend King's title in accordance with the decision of Imperial Conference.

SOCIAL REFORMS GO FORWARD.

ENGLANDS INCOMPARABLE INSURANCE SYSTEM.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, February 6th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a speech at Burnley last night, expressed satisfaction that before the evils of the general strike and coal stoppage occurred last year, the Government were able to carry out a great measure of social reform, namely, the scheme of Widows' Pensions and Old Age Pensions at the age of sixty.

This country had now developed a system of insurance, incomparably more complete than any existing in any country in the world. The scheme in question was actually sound and it was self-supporting.

EUROPE GETTING TOGETHER.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, February 6th.

The *Sunday Times* states that, in view of the recent conferences between the leaders of industry and finance in England and Germany and a proposed similar meeting between British and French industrialists, the Federation of British Industries has been urged by the representatives of Italy, Switzerland, and Sweden to arrange similar meetings with them.

Satisfaction is expressed in industrial circles that here is a desire to extend these international trade conversations.

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INNER STORY OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.

MINERS' REPUDIATION OF THEIR OWN OFFER.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S ACCOUNT.

A preliminary report, based almost entirely on the statement of Mr. J. H. Thomas, has been issued by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to affiliated executives in preparation for the meeting of the conference to discuss the facts leading up to the general strike and its eventual abandonment.

The report states that the General Council were first consulted by the four miners' officials—Messrs. Smith, Cook, Richards, and Richardson—who asked the council to agree to the slogan, "Not a penny off, not a minute on."

The miners were promptly told that such a policy would mean that 200,000 of their men would lose their work. Mr. Smith and Mr. Cook replied, it is stated, "Yes, we know that, and are prepared to take the consequences."

An Assurance.

Mr. Smith, after a long discussion, finally offered to accept the findings of the Coal Commission's report. It was on that assurance that the general council accepted the decision of the joint executives to take charge of the dispute.

Mr. Thomas took his colleagues of the general council to Sir Herbert Samuel, and the famous "memorandum" on miners' conditions was prepared in the presence of the miners' leaders.

It is stated as a definite fact that at the moment the general council of the Prime Minister the strike was off the miners' representatives repudiated the memorandum they had previously approved. "We want nothing to do with Sir Herbert Samuel or his memorandum," they said.

A minority group, including the miners' representatives, is to prepare a rejoinder to the general council's statement.

PENITENT SEAMAN.

STRUCK POLICE OFFICER WHILE DRUNK.

Charles King, a seaman, made his appearance before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, at the Kewloon Magistrate's court yesterday morning on a charge of being found drunk and incapable. He was further charged with assaulting Sergeant Naughton in the charge room of the Water Police Station.

King pleaded guilty to the first charge, and to the second count, he said he had no recollection of striking the police officer. If he had done so he was very sorry.

Sergeant Naughton said that the defendant was very drunk and did not know what he was doing. He would, therefore, ask for a nominal fine.

His Worship fined the defendant \$3 on each count.

TOOK SMALL BOY'S MONEY.

SHARP FINE ON A MEAN GAMBLER.

Prosecuting a Chinese before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, at the Kewloon Magistrate's court, for gambling in the public street, Inspector Marks said that the defendant was conducting a dice game and enticed a number of small boys to take part in the game. After winning all their money, he sent them away for more and in this manner encouraged petty thefts by these boys.

Defendant when taken to the Police Station refused to put up bail for himself although he had \$13 in his possession. He said he would rather remain in gaol and enjoy a night's free board and lodging.

His Worship fined the defendant \$20.

TWO MUCH DANCING.

WOMAN'S DEATH AFTER A BALL.

After attending a New Year's Eve dance and reaching home about 2 o'clock in the morning, Miss Lillian Florence Goose, aged 34, of Fulham, complained of severe pains in her side and thought that they were due to indigestion. She died subsequently.

Dr. Ross, of Daves-road, Fulham, stated at the inquest that a strangulated hernia, which might have been brought on by dancing all night had set up peritonitis.

Mr. H. R. Oswald, the coroner, in recording a verdict of Death from Natural Causes, said that it was quite possible that the exertion of excessive dancing was responsible for her condition.

## WOMAN EXPLORER IN PERSIA.

## STUDY OF AN INTERESTING RACE.

## FRIENDLY AND TRUST-WORTHY PEOPLE.

Miss Ada Boyland has left England for Persia, where she will spend a year among the lesser-known tribes, living like one of themselves.

Miss Ada Boyland is an unusual figure in an age of unusual women. Among her exploits are:

A 600-mile journey down the Niger in a barge, alone with a crew of six natives (a trip which it is believed not even a white man had made before).

A caravan journey from Khar-tum across the mountains to the Red Sea, alone except for her native escort.

A trip from the South Sahara to Morocco with an escort of only two Arabs, and on two camels; she was the first white person to attempt this route.

Nothing "de Luxe."

"This time my chief objective is the Kotal Mountains in South-Persia, a district which is still entirely primitive," said Miss Boyland to a Press representative.

"I am going by way of Cyprus and Palestine, where I want to study the Bedouins. From Damascus I shall go into Persia by the Bagdad route, and I shall travel by native car instead of 'de Luxe' with the tourists!"

"The native car is a sort of charabanc bus service by which the natives travel and send goods. It is always more interesting than any other way of moving about; one's fellow passengers are interesting and delightful, and the car stops everywhere en route."

"In Persia, after two months in the more civilised parts, polishing up my knowledge of the language, I shall go among the tribes—the Bakhtiaris, the Kshgais, and others—travelling by mule and living in a tent, exactly as they do."

Tribute To Native Friendliness.

"That is what I did in Africa, and I found the natives wonderfully friendly and trustworthy. People are always asking me if I am not afraid to do these things. I am not afraid, and no one need be. I like natives. They are intensely chivalrous. I believe anybody is safe with them who trusts them—they like for you to have faith."

"One of the things I am interested to study in Persia is the remnant of the once-powerful Parsses—the fire-worshippers. I have met rich and powerful Parsses in India, but those in Persia are poor and downtrodden."

Women Of Persia.

"I also want to study the position and mentality of the primitive Persian woman. She is free, I believe, than the African Mohammedan, but I want to see how much she is influenced by the spirit of the West, for that spirit penetrates into all kinds of unexpected places, as I found out in Africa."

"Then, too, I shall look for and study the Greek and old Persian runs in that part of the country—Persepolis, for instance, chief of the ruined cities of the old Persia."

"I travel very light, wearing either native dress or riding kit with a long smock over it. I chose silk because I find the natives prefer me to wear silk—they rather despise cotton. Besides, tussore is so admirably suited to one's needs."

Little Food Required.

"It is astonishing how little one requires to eat in the desert. Before, I carried with me only tea, cocoa, biscuits, jam and a little medicine case. We got eggs, and the fruit of the country as we went along. I shall do the same this time."

"When camping among the people one wants to get to know intimately one lives, of course—at any rate I do—exactly in their way."

"The cheapest way anyone has got into Persia by this route, so far, is £120. I hope to do it just for the interest of the thing—for £70. That is only the journey."

"But think how much it costs to live a thoroughly boring existence in conventional places—on the Riviera for instance! There is no comparison between the two sorts of life!"

FORGOTTEN GOLD MINE IN AFRICA.

Particulars of a mining romance in the West Rand have recently become known. Two years ago a prospector, trying to locate a reef believed to exist two miles south of Randfontein, was anxious to find an old adit which had been closed with elaborate precautions. Further investigation brought to light a developed gold mine from which tons of ore had been removed, leaving 1,000 tons of rich reef.

The prospector and his friends are making a fortune, and it is estimated that there is enough ore of high value to last at least ten years. It is believed that the mine was abandoned at the beginning of the Boer War 23 years ago.

SINGAPORE'S LAND DEFENCES.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT PURCHASE.

ISLANDS FORM PART OF THE SCHEME.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE, Feb. 7th.

The Government of the Straits Settlements are acquiring 350 acres of land in connection with the defence of the eastern approach of the Straits of Johore on the Singapore side of which the naval base and aerodrome will be situated.

The Government is also acquiring several islands at the eastern entrance of the Straits.

POWERS PROTEST TO PEKING.

RESENTMENT AT SIR F. AGLEN'S DISMISSAL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Feb. 6th.

Sir Francis Aglen, who, in his absence, was dismissed from his post as Inspector-General of the Customs Services, has returned to Peking.

The position created by his dismissal was, yesterday, examined by the Diplomatic Corps.

The correspondent in Peking of the newspaper *Observer*, says it was decided to make strong joint representations to the Peking Government on behalf of the Powers.

A Reuter message from Shanghai states that the Diplomatic Body after discussing Sir F. Aglen's dismissal have handed in a memorandum to the Peking Foreign Office couched in friendly terms but protesting against the dismissal.

Shaking Credit.

A Chinese cable adds that a meeting was called by the Diplomatic Corps in Peking to discuss the dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen by the Peking Government. It was unanimously agreed that this dismissal for which no reason had been given by the Peking Government, would shake the security of the internal loan bonds. A deputation appointed by the Diplomatic Corps and headed by the Netherlands Minister, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, will be sent to see Dr. Wellington Koo on the matter.

H.M.S. "RENOUN" AT MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, February 7th.

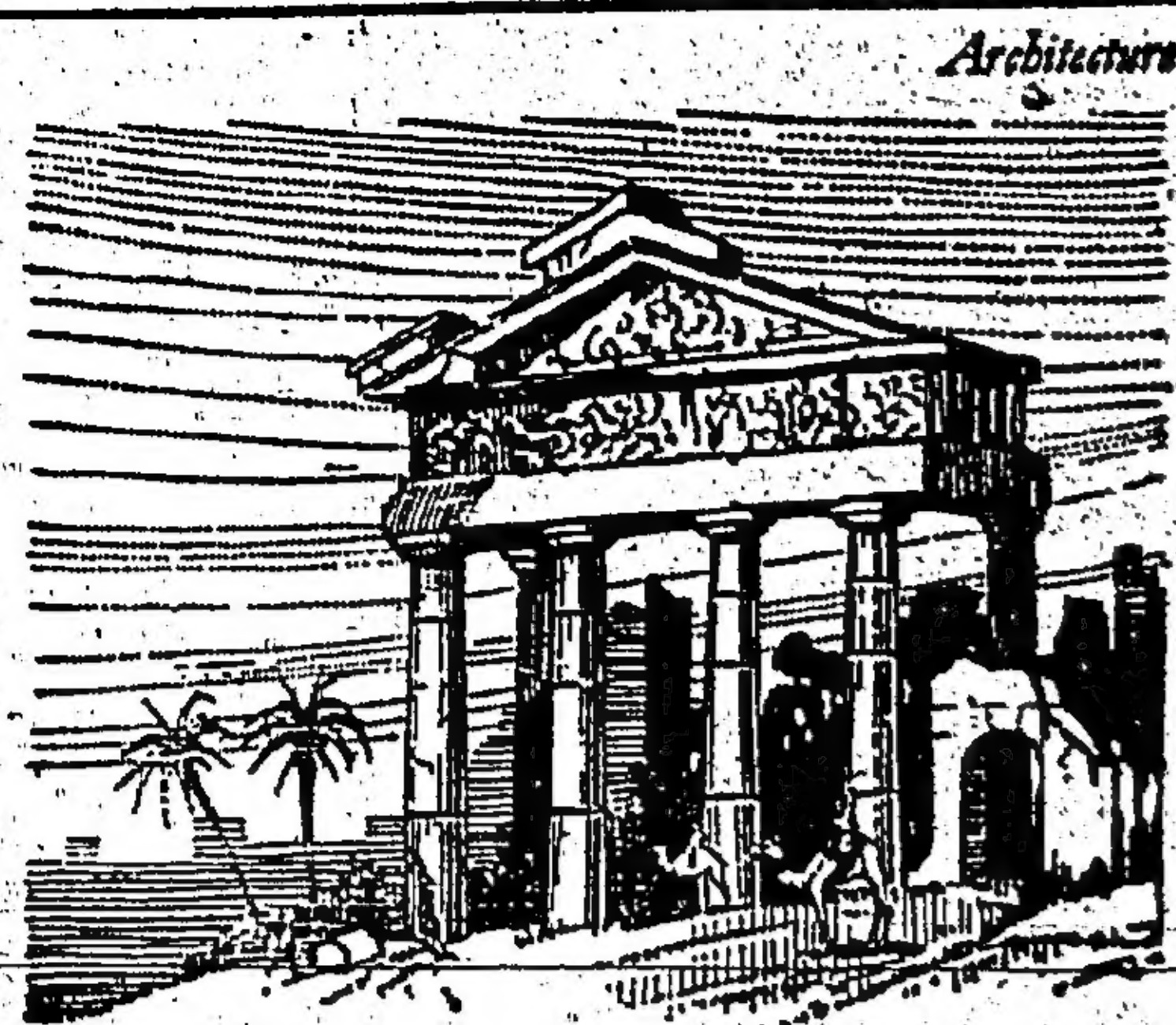
The Duke and Duchess of York in H.M.S. *Renown* are expected to reach Nukuhiva in the Marquesas Islands this morning on their journey to New Zealand and Australia.

A SNATCHER'S DESERTS.

GETS BIRCH AND GAOL.

A Chinese was charged before Major C. Willson





## HANDCRAFT

ancient and modern.

One of the greatest and most enduring forms of Handcraft finds its expression in ancient architecture. But the same spirit which impelled the attainment of perfection in these now ruined Arches and Temples, to-day produces an equal masterpiece of Handcraft in

# STATE EXPRESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

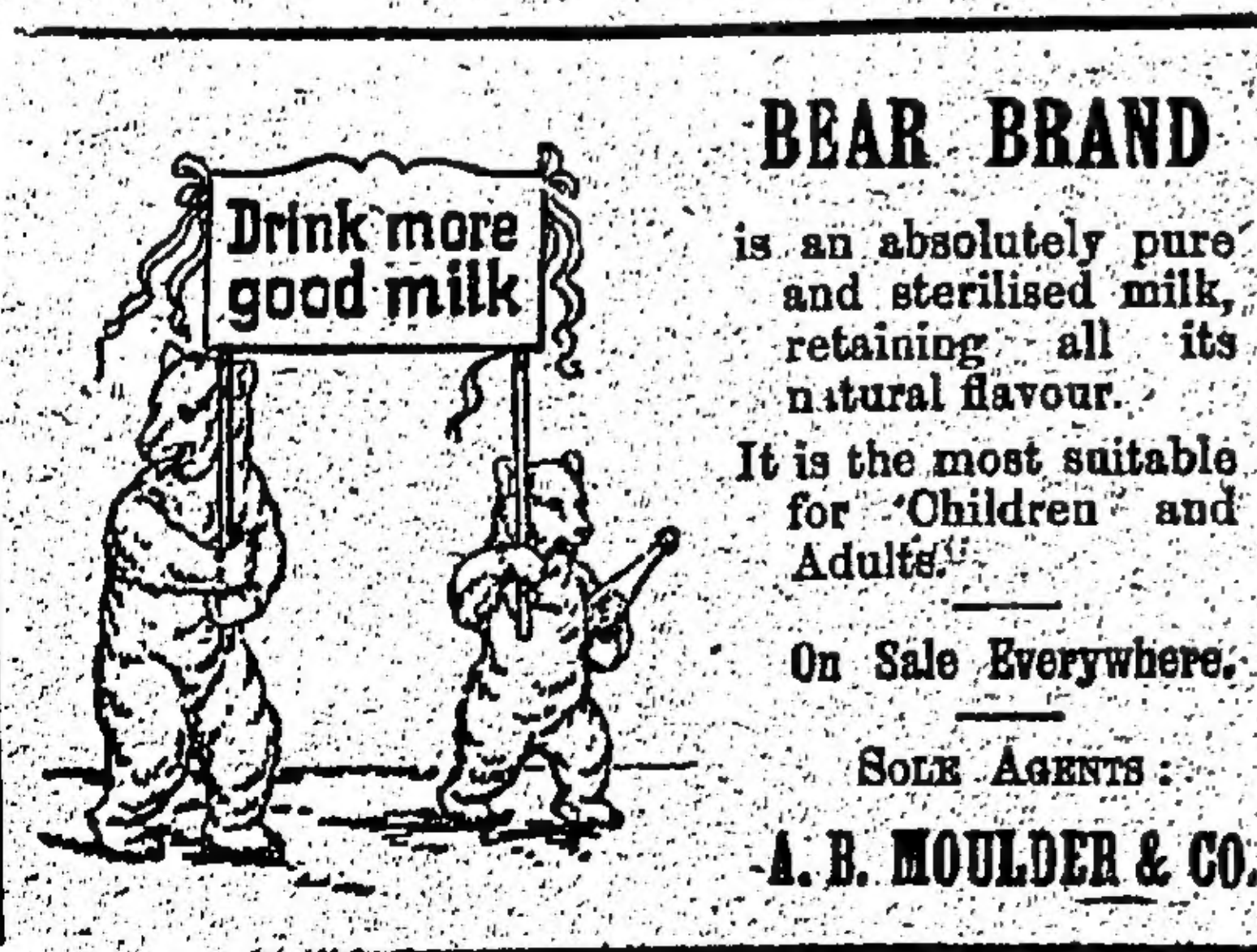
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## IN THE IRISH FREE STATE.

### HOW THE NEW LIBERTY IS WORKING.

#### A STORY OF POVERTY AND ILL GOVERNMENT.

#### WAS IT BETTER IN THE DAYS OF ENGLISH TYRANNY?

In these times so little is heard of happenings in Ireland that the following general review of the situation published in a recent number of a Belfast paper should be of interest not only to Irishmen but all who have ever been to the Emerald Isle and are now domiciled in the Colony. Our contemporary states:

Many people in the Free State who were enthusiastic Nationalists or Republicans are comparing their gains and losses during the five years which have passed since they were "delivered" from "British tyranny." We do not believe that there is one of them who can say that his hopes have been attained, while the vast majority of them must confess to a feeling of disappointment. Celts, with their vivid imagination, looked forward to the enjoyment of an earthly paradise as soon as they got rid of Dublin Castle, with all that meant for them. They are now free from what they hated, and they are asking themselves where are the glories of which they dreamed. Their national aspirations have been satisfied. They have their own Parliament, and they are governed by politicians responsible to it. Very good, so far; but have they more bread and butter? Are their native rulers more sympathetic, more anxious for their material welfare, than the detested foreigners whom they have replaced? We believe that not one in ten of them would give an affirmative answer.

The Most Rev. Dr. MacNeely, speaking at a meeting in Letterkenny, which was called to demand that the Government should act on the recommendations of the Gaelic Commission, contrasted the position of the people in Donegal now with what it was before they gained their "freedom." He recalled the work of the Congested Districts Board, and remarked that in the later years of its operations the whole country was treated as a congested area.

#### When "Bloody" Balfour Was Welcomed.

That Board, established and guided by Lord Balfour, when he was Chief Secretary, did a great deal for the poorer people, and they were grateful, for when he visited them they gave him a welcome which could not have been warmer if he had been one of the "patriots" of the day. The Board, as a result of the political change, has been dissolved, and its work has been almost stopped.

Dr. MacNeely has come to the conclusion that the struggle for a livelihood imposed upon the people, at any rate since 1920, has been too hard, and that recently it has been becoming an insupportable burden. What has happened to make the condition of the people worse than it was five years ago? His answer is that there has been a break in the continuity of the improvement and development which were going on when the Congested Districts Board was working. The progress was slow, but for thirty years it had been continuous and now it has been stopped because it was of English origin, and for that reason was condemned and abolished.

#### PLAYING AT COMMUNISTS.

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S YOUNG REDS AT SHEFFIELD.

#### "EVEN COOK WABBLLED."

Further accounts, by no means lacking in unconscious humour, are now to hand of the youthful Communist conference held recently at Sheffield.

The speeches show an amusing pomposity in accordance with the orator's tender years.

#### A London newspaper states:—

Among the 120 delegates who attended the fourth national congress of the Young Communist League of Great Britain at Sheffield were some young women, smartly dressed, with sleek heads of shingled hair. Of the fourteen girl delegates four are London typists, two are clerks from Manchester, and one came from the Tyne-side.

Most of the youths are miners. They claim to represent 1,500 young miners enrolled during the mines stoppage.

#### Mr. MacDonald Under Fire.

Mr. W. Rust, general secretary of the League, opened the Congress with a long speech in which he praised the miners for their recent struggle. He attacked the Labour leaders of both Right and Left wings, and on one occasion referred to Mr. MacDonald as "Barnaby Rudge," that arch humbug and fraud.

"The full responsibility for the defeat of the miners," declared Mr. Rust, "lies on the shoulders of the General Council of the T.U.C., both

#### The Irish Language Fanatics.

It is very hard, he says, to be enthusiastic about any cause, even about the Irish language, on an empty stomach. The fanaticism of the Gaelic League may condemn him for descending to bread-and-butter politics, but he is thinking of the real welfare of the people, while they are pursuing an object which is inconsistent with it. Many of the people of Donegal speak both Irish and English, but the Gaelic League wants to make it impossible for their children to speak anything but Irish. It will fail, but if it were to succeed, in what way would the children be better off than they are now? Many of them will be forced to emigrate, and when they go to the United States the inability to speak English will be a serious handicap, while their knowledge of Irish will be no advantage whatever.

In other parts of the Free State, as well as Donegal, the people are comparing their gains and losses. Meetings of farmers have been held to demand relief from overtaxation and the redress of other grievances, and they have asserted that their position is so bad that unless there is an immediate improvement they will become bankrupt.

#### Landlords Missed.

The Labour leaders complain of widespread unemployment and the high cost of living. The landlords have gone, and in every country the ranks of those who formed the middle classes have been depleted. The shopkeepers have lost their custom, and their places have not been taken by others. Towns and villages continue to decay, and there is little hope that their decline will be arrested. Not much is to be expected from Protection, and nothing at all from compulsory Irish. Yet these are almost the only remedies which the Government has to propose.

#### Officials Do Well.

There is no class in the Free State which has benefited by the new order of independence, except the new official class—the people who have got State appointments of which they would have had little chance under the Imperial Parliament. They may say with truth that they have gained; but the State does not exist for them, and the feeling is growing that it has more of them than it needs.

That the vast majority of the people are worse off is indisputable. They have no more freedom; their lives and property are not more secure; their taxation is much higher, while their standard of living is lower; and their hopes are certainly not brighter. They are awakening to the truth, and when they fully realise it they will admit that English rule was not so bad as they thought, and that the people of Ulster, in maintaining their representatives in the Parliament at Westminster, are not acting unreasonably.

right wings and so-called left wings. All their shifts, tricks and wangles cannot deny the fact. The miners were defeated because the right wing in the Miners' Federation was successful in sabotaging the Communist's policy.

Thousands of pounds, he said, were being spent on Boy Scouts, boys' brigades, the Young Liberal League and the Junior Imperial League. Their job was to poison the minds of young workers against their class, to train future scabs and fascists.

"We will combat these organisations and rescue the members from Baldwin, Jiz and their co-workers," Mr. Rust promised.

Referring to the emergency regulations, he said that the Communists would "do everything in our power to compel this prostrate and sinister Home Secretary to release the class war prisoners."

"Whatever Baldwin and his trusty henchmen, the Right Wing Labour leaders, may say, there is, and can be, no industrial peace."

#### "From Schoolboy Comrades."

Greetings were offered by "Comrade Cliffe Roberts," a twelve-year-old member of the South Wales branch of the League. He said he brought greetings from his schoolboy comrades of "Tyforsa," on whose behalf he also protested against "the insult offered to them in taking away their Communist badges."

A young South Wales minor proposed a resolution, which included the following:—

"Smash the slave terms, build one miners' union in a fighting leadership, organise the unemployed, form an Anglo-Russian miners' committee."

## A NEGRO UNIVERSITY.

### REMARKABLE GOLD COAST INSTITUTION OPENED.

#### SCOTTISH HEAD AND NATIVE PROFESSORS.

New Year's-day witnessed the realization of an ardent dream for a greater education of the negroes of the Gold Coast of West Africa, where, under the enlightened overlordship of Great Britain, the natives have in large measure been governed by their own chiefs.

In some fashion, education may be said to have been encouraged and continuously carried on under British rule. But it has lacked system, and, in a large sense, has been dependent, over a considerable area, on such imperfect and often erroneous teaching as has been given in what are known as "bush" schools, where curious notions of European life have been instilled into the minds of the natives.

With the throwing open to all native students of the doors of a fine modern University college, the scholastic future of the negroes of the Gold Coast is assured. A vast educational work with far-reaching possibilities begins in earnest with the establishment of this "all black" University, so picturesquely situated on Achimota hill overlooking the city of Accra, and standing within grounds which cover an area of some four square miles.

The British Government scheme is a very thorough and comprehensive one, covering the whole scope of education from the kindergarten section up through that of the elementary and secondary schools to the University itself. At one stroke the "bush" schools have been abolished, and all recognized teachers brought within the necessary registration.

#### Native Language.

This is all the more essential, for the natives have neither a language nor a literature, dialects taking the place of the former, and folk-lore that of the latter. Now these dialects are to be systematically reduced to writing, and from them may emerge a negro language.

Meantime all text books are to be bilingual—native and English. Careful attention is to be paid to the history, music, art, and folklore of the whole Colony. The Government's scheme is not to Europeanize the native and so spoil him, but to help him to advance in his own culture, to express himself in his own way, and to enable him ultimately to conduct his own affairs on lines most calculated to render him fit to assume responsibility.

On the face of it, the Government's scheme may be viewed by some people as savouring rather much of the idealistic; in reality it is intensely practical. English is made a "subject." The native retains his own speech, and will use it side by side with English just as our own Welsh and Gaelic-speaking people have always done and do to-day at home, resort of Deputies of the Left and the Café de Rohan was a Royalist centre.

There were literary cafés, artistic cafés, legal cafés, students' cafés in the Latin Quarter, cafés for actors, and so on. The old Café du Globe, now no more, was used as a theatrical and music-hall agency. Then there were cafés appropriated by the natives of some particular part of France, such as Provence or Normandy. The foreigners living in Paris had their cafés. For instance, Russian revolutionaries used to meet in a little café on the Boulevard du Montparnasse, now swallowed up by an establishment next-door.

#### Scottish Principal.

At the head of the new University college is Dr. A. G. Fraser, a Scottish professor, who, over the lengthy period of nearly 17 years, did a remarkable educational work in Ceylon.

Next him, as vice-principal, is that brilliant native scholar Professor J. E. K. Aggrey, whose name and fame as an educational leader is known far beyond the Gold Coast. Dr. Aggrey is chief of the Fanti tribe, and is a member of one of the most influential families in the Colony. He has great confidence in the future of the educated African negro.

On the staff are some 24 other native professors.

The University's progress will be followed with interest by all educationalists. It is the most outstanding movement of the kind in its relation to the negro.

## BEER v. BOLSHEVISM.

### A VIOCA'S OPINION.

Writing in St. Luke's, Barrow, parish magazine, the Rev. C. Bradburn Pimblett, the vicar, says:

The average British working man does an honest day's work and, as a freeborn man, he is entitled to an honest glass of beer if he wants it. I believe it will do him good too, and I don't believe a word about its ill effects.

A good, cheap glass of beer is the best antidote I know to all the revolutionary poison which underpaid and over-taxed working people are being given to swallow, and I therefore look upon teetotalism, at any rate in hard times like these, as dangerously likely to help on revolutionism.

You do get tired of cocoa, anyway, but never of beer, glorious beer.

## CHANGING PARIS.

### THE TWILIGHT OF THE CAFE.

#### DECLINING AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION.

Need I say, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, that the "twilight" is metaphorical? Paris cafés have never been more brilliantly illuminated than at present—the French have a passion for electric light and noise.

By the twilight of the café, I mean the decline as a social institution. The café, in the sense in which it was formerly understood, is going, if it has not already gone.

This will seem a surprising statement to the casual visitor to Paris, who observes that there are as many cafés as ever, indeed more than ever, and that at certain times of day they have never been more full. But it is true nevertheless. The people in the cafés are not the same people, and they do not use the cafés for the same purpose.

The most striking sign of the change is the introduction of music, or what passes as such, into the cafés. Before the war an orchestra in a café was the exception. Now it is the rule in all frequented quarters.

#### The Parisian's Club.

For the café was formerly the Parisian's Club, and clubs do not have orchestras—at any rate, in the reading and writing and smoking rooms. No doubt some of them have orchestras in the dining-room in these days, when so many people cannot eat a chop without the accompaniment of a jazz band.

The French have never taken kindly to clubs. There are many clubs in Paris, but they are used chiefly by gamblers.

Nearly everybody had his particular café, where he could almost always be found at a particular hour. He met his friends in his café, he read the papers there, and he often wrote letters there, and to his café he had letters addressed that he did not wish his wife to see.

It used to be the easiest thing in the world to find a friend in Paris. Even if he was not at his café, his special waiter would always be able to tell one whether he had been there or when he would be likely to come. Undoubtedly this was one of the causes of the sociability and intimacy of Paris.

#### Special Character.

Apart from the "café du quartier," frequented by the tradesmen and petty bourgeois of the neighbourhood, most cafés in the old days had a special character. In the Rue Montmartre, once the Fleet-street of Paris—nowadays the newspaper offices are all over the place, even in the Champs Elysées or beyond the Etoile—there were cafés, such as the Coq d'Or and the Croissant, frequented almost exclusively by journalists. There were political cafés—for instance, Wertheim was a one-time resort of Deputies of the Left and the Café de Rohan was a Royalist centre.

There were literary cafés, artistic cafés, legal cafés, students' cafés in the Latin Quarter, cafés for actors, and so on. The old Café du Globe, now no more, was used as a theatrical and music-hall agency. Then there were cafés appropriated by the natives of some particular part of France, such as Provence or Normandy. The foreigners living in Paris had their cafés. For instance, Russian revolutionaries used to meet in a little café on the Boulevard du Montparnasse, now swallowed up by an establishment next-door.

This system was a great advantage to a young man arriving in Paris from the provinces, who could always be sure of finding a café where he would meet others from his own "pays" or following his own calling. A budding barrister or painter could soon make friends with men of his own profession. No introduction or election was required, as for a club. He had only to walk in.

#### Lost Character.

In my opinion, this was one of the factors in the solidarity of the professions in Paris, where artists, writers, and others seemed to be more in touch with one another than in London.

All this is vanishing. The cafés in Paris have lost their character. No doubt local tradesmen still play dominoes in the "café du quartier," although I am told that there are now some cafés that no longer supply "de quoi écrire," that is, ink, pen, paper and envelopes. And the sociability of Paris has gone too. One no longer sees one's friends as one used.

Perhaps this is only a passing phase. Perhaps in some quiet corners, where Greenwich Village and Galicia have not yet penetrated, the old café life of Paris is beginning again. I think it must be so, unless Parisians take to clubs, how can they do without their cafés?

## GOLF.

### BOGEY POOL.

There were 74 entries for the Bogey Pool competition played at Faaling from February 2nd-4th.

The result was a tie between J. W. Shownan and T. S. Whyte-Smith, who were 2 up.

Other scores were:—  
F. A. Redmond 1 up.  
R. E. O'Grath-Smith, J. S. McLaren and W. Ironside, 1 down.  
N. L. Smith and W. L. Alexander, 2 down.

### R.H.K. YACHT CLUB.

#### THE RACE FOR SERVICE BOATS.

The weekly race at the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club this past week-end for Service boats was sailed over a course to Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (P), and Cus: Rock Buoy (P), the finish being on a line West to East.

There were nine starters, the *Hermes* galley coming in first and the *Despatch* galley second, but on corrected time the winner was the *Titanic* cutter, which was skillfully sailed by Commander Ratsey.

The following is the order on handicap:—

H.M.S. *Titanic* cutter (Comdr. Ratsey) 1st.  
H.M.S. *Hermes* galley (Eng. Comdr. Villar) 2nd.  
H.M.S. *Despatch* galley (Capt. Le Motte) 3rd.  
H.M.S. *Caradoc* cutter (Lt. Earle) 4th.  
H.M.S. *Herald* whaler (Lt. Boxall) 5th.  
H.M.S. *Titanic* whaler (Ldg. Seaman Player) 7th.

Finishing Corrected  
*Hermes* galley... 3.58.48 3.53.48  
*Despatch* galley... 4.01.36 4.01.36  
*Titanic* cutter... 4.09.25 3.58.58  
*Caradoc* cutter... 4.15.11 4.04.11  
*Herald* whaler... 4.18.41 4.07.41  
*Hermes* cutter... 4.34.31 4.13.31  
*Titanic* whaler... 4.59.10 4.19.31

## FOOTBALL ROWDY FINED.

### URGED CROWD TO STRIKE.

A Chinese was charged before Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, with disorderly behaviour at the Interport football match at Happy Valley on Saturday.

Inspector Blackman said that he was on duty at the match, having charge of a special squad of police officers, when "something upset the crowd" and the cry of "Strike!" went up.

Witness and his men enquired into the cause, and he saw the defendant break away, crying loudly "Strike!" Witness immediately arrested the defendant, and took him to the Wanchai Police Station. The defendant had nothing in his hand.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or 14 days' hard labour.

## REVOLUTION IN RAIL TRAVEL?

### SAFE LIVE RAIL.

Railway travel, it is claimed, may be revolutionised by an invention of Captain W. F. Durnall, a prominent consulting engineer.

Captain Durnall calls his invention "The Paragon."

He claims that it will work on 500-250-volt, fifty-period alternating current. This, it is understood, is the new Government scheme lighting power.

"I have been impressed with the number of fatal accidents which have taken place through the live rail danger," I now claim that I have produced a system of electric traction which does away with the necessity of a live rail carrying a dangerous current, as this system can be operated at the same voltage as supplied for household purposes.

"Besides affording a solution to the technical difficulties, the financial side has also to be considered."

#### No Sub-Stations.

"This new system lessens the colossal initial outlay (for sub-stations, etc.) which has been necessary during the electrification of London suburban railways."

"Even on such long routes as London to Edinburgh or Penzance there will be no need for sub-stations."

"The current could be obtained from any of the new Government electricity stations."

"Another point about the new engine is that frosty weather has no effect whatever on the speed."

"Up hill or down, the train will travel at a regular speed, and there are no jerks similar to those on a tram."

"An engine which will do all I have claimed has been built by a Newcastle firm on a specially constructed test-line."



## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
"KILGERMAN" LINE.  
FROM EUROPE.

**THE Steamship "KNOWLEDGE HALL"**  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-barracks Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st February, 1927, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents, Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927. [4527]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
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FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA  
SINGAPORE.

**CONSIGNEES** per Co's Steamer "MONTROSE" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 7th February. Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th February, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th February, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927. [4525]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
FROM UNITED KINGDOM  
VIA SINGAPORE.

**CONSIGNEES** per Co's Steamer "PATROCLUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th February. Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th February, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th February, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 4th February, 1927. [4513]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA  
SINGAPORE.

**CONSIGNEES** per Co's Steamer "ACHILLES" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th February. Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th February, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th February, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 4th February, 1927. [4512]

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON  
AND STRAITS.

## The Steamship "RENAUDER."

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-barracks Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 14th instant, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th instant, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927. [4529]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS  
"MAINTUA".  
ARRIVED HONG KONG ON  
4TH FEBRUARY, 1927.  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR,  
MARSEILLES, MALTA,  
PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO  
AND STRAITS.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 24th February, 1927, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Hong Kong, 4th February, 1927. [4514]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS  
"NELLORE".  
ARRIVED HONG KONG ON  
4TH FEBRUARY, 1927.  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf, B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co's Steamers. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 24th February, 1927, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Hong Kong, 4th February, 1927. [4517]

SERVICE CONTRACTS DES  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## CONSIGNEES NOTICE.

## S.S. "ANGKOR"

BRINGING CARGO FROM  
MARSEILLES, AG.

**CONSIGNEES** are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 11th instant, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors—GODDARD & DOUGLAS in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. J. LIMAGE, Agent, Hong Kong, 2nd February, 1927. [4511]

## H.M.S. "ADVENTURE"

## A MYSTERY SHIP.

TYPE A NEW DEPARTURE  
FOR BRITISH.

Seldom has a ship been built behind a greater veil of secrecy than the new mine-laying cruiser H.M.S. "Adventure", which was launched at Devonport in June, 1924, by "Engineering". She has a displacement of 2,200 tons on an overall length of 220 ft., a beam of 33 ft. over her bulges, and a mean draught of 14 ft., and there is reason to believe that she has a speed of 27.75 knots and four 4.7 in. guns. Beyond that nothing is known of her, and the wisdom of the Admiralty's policy of secrecy is shown by the fact that the French have held up the construction of their surface mine-layer "Pluton" on account of the rapid development of this type—in other words, until they see what features the design the "Adventure" actually embodies. Price Equal To Battleship Of 15 Years Ago.

The action of the British Admiralty in building a ship costing over a million pounds for the purpose of laying offensive minefields marks a very radical departure from the policy of fifty years. Until Germany showed during the war that mine-laying could be very effective as a form of offence, it was rather looked down upon in the British Navy, and it was some time before the service was persuaded to take any part in it at all.

The Cinderella of Naval Strategy. For many years it was put into the hands of the Royal Engineers, who maintained a fleet of small steamships which were designed for mine-laying, but were only suitable for inshore work at entrance of the ports to be defended. The mine, in fact, was regarded as essentially a defensive weapon, a weapon only suitable for a Navy whose strategy was passive by nature. As an object lesson, the enthusiasm of the Russian Navy for mine-laying, and its well-known preference for staying in port, was pointed out by every strategist.

Where Russia Led. It is true that Russia was the first country whose Navy took to the mine really seriously and brought it to any pitch of perfection. It is probable that in mining work they led Europe right up to the time of the 1917 revolution, and it is possible that some of the mines that were laid during the Tsarist régime have been swept for ineffectively many times, and are still capable of doing damage. It was, accordingly, only natural that the first European men-of-war to be designed especially for mine-laying should be the Russian flag—the "Fenice" and "Amur", which were built at the end of last century.

Useful As Torpedo Transports. They were not merely mine-layers, as they were also designed to carry torpedoes for the supply of the fleet. They were useful vessels, with a displacement of 2,500 tons and a nominal speed of 17 knots, although actually neither of them got within a knot of it in service. They were armed with five 12-pounder quick-firers, and a number of smaller pieces which in those days were regarded as being quite sufficient, to beat off any destroyer attack. The "Fenice" was blown up by one of her own mines off Port Arthur at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, and this put the whole type under something of a cloud. The disaster was, however, entirely due to the carelessness of the commander in taking cross-bearings.

## NO DOLES FOR WORK-SHYS.

## COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

## INSURANCE REFORM.

Administration of the unemployment insurance system on a far more businesslike basis than at present is proposed in the report of the Committee of Inquiry—presided over by Lord Blanesburgh—into the working of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. Appointed in November, 1925, with employers and Socialists included among the members, the committee has just drawn up what it is hoped will be its final and unanimous report.

It is known that the Ministry of Labour is anxious to undertake extensive reforms of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The Blanesburgh Committee have considered what changes are necessary in the present system, and their proposals, it is claimed, will have the effect of making it impossible for unemployment insurance to be "doled" to be accurately termed "dole". Members of the committee believe—particularly in the cases of many youths and girls—that the present insurance system has acted as a brake on the efforts of young persons seeking work, and this state of things they hope to change.

## FLAG DISCRIMINATION

## AT SEA.

## AN AMERICAN STUDY.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES  
DANGEROUS AND APT  
TO DO HARM.

Under the terms of a resolution of the Senate, the United States Shipping Board was required, not later than the commencement of this year, to recommend a definite policy for placing the American Merchant Marine in the foreign trade on an efficient and permanent basis, under either Government, or private ownership, and operation. In view of these instructions, says Lloyd's List, the Shipping Board is understood to be actively engaged in collecting materials which will assist it in formulating a policy directed to the purpose in view. Whether the book on "Discriminating Duties and the American Merchant Marine," written by Mr. L. W. Maxwell, and recently published by the H. W. Wilson Co. of New York, is intended as a contribution to the inquiry which the Shipping Board is conducting does not appear, but the volume certainly contains numerous statistics, and opinions of the kind which the Shipping Board is gathering to enable it to report.

Mr. Maxwell seems to have made a very thorough study of the historical records bearing upon his subject. His book is well documented, and he examines the problem from every point of view from 1789 to the present time. Discriminating duties, the author points out, were adopted by the United States as a reply to duties imposed by other nations. They were a last resort to force the acceptance of reciprocity. Of a temporary character, they were discarded as soon as their purpose had been fulfilled. American shipping was, however, helped more by the status of neutrality during the European wars of a century ago than by discriminatory duties. The duties "could not operate in war time, and in times of peace they did not prevent a decline of the country's shipping."

A Political Weapon. So far from being an advocate of discriminating duties, Mr. Maxwell's inquiry has led him to recognize that they are dangerous and apt to do more harm than good. They are a political weapon with destructive economic reactions upon those who impose them. "History," writes Mr. Maxwell, "shows that the inevitable outcome of discriminatory duties is counter-vailing action by foreigners. Thus expensive equality is established." Having regard to the relatively greater costliness of American ships in operation, and the fact that the larger portion of American foreign trade consists of exports, Mr. Maxwell considers that the country would place itself in the weaker position by inaugurating discriminating duties. Such duties can favour only ships engaged in carrying imports.

The economic handicap on American ships, this writer recognizes, is a problem for America itself to deal with. "The idea," he points out, "that legislation by this country can compel foreigners to pay the cost of merchant marine recuperation is fallacious. Any benefit extended to shipping must be genuine American benefit, paid for by the people of the United States." Flag discriminators in other parts of the world might, perhaps, find the book worth reading.

## NEW NON-CORROSIVE

## METAL.

## ADMIRALTY TESTS.

A comparatively new alloy of copper and nickel, known as monel metal, which is a natural ore imported from Canada, has been applied successfully by the Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., of Walsall, in the manufacture of non-corrosive tubes, and these have just been tested by the Admiralty, and an order for tubes for use in a cruiser placed. It was believed that the serious trouble experienced during and since the war through loss of efficiency in the condensers of sea-going vessels will be overcome. Admiral Lord Jellicoe, in his book, refers to the anxiety which condenser tubes caused during the war, and it is known that on one occasion a battleship was so hampered in this way that she could make a speed of only 10 knots across the North Sea, which placed her at the mercy of submarines. Mr. W. J. Talbot, managing director of the firm, said: "We have sent samples to America at the request of the United States Government for use in their navy. It has immense possibilities and, of course, is particularly valuable to the Navy, which must have the most efficient equipment."

Although the initial expense is heavy, it would be repaid by saving in fuel. A series of one liner, which, after making her first voyage across the Atlantic not very long ago, had to have the whole of her condenser tubes renewed at a cost of about £25,000. It is not only the question of expense, but also the holding up of the vessel.

## "EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND."

## ANOTHER ROUND-WORLD

## LINER DUE.

## ARRIVING THURSDAY

## MORNING.

Following on the departure this evening for Manila of the Red Star round-the-world tourist liner "Belgeland" with her 390 passengers, in port since Friday afternoon, there is almost immediately due another round-the-world tourist liner.

This is the R.M.S. "Empress of Scotland," engaged on her second round-the-world cruise. The voyage is to last 122 days, and the "Empress of Scotland," a vessel of 28,000 tons gross register, will arrive on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock with 480 tourists on board. By the time her cruise terminates, the liner will have called at 23 ports, and 20 different countries. The usual programme will be carried out in Hong Kong, i.e., trips to the Peak, round the island and New Territories, and excursions to Macao. There will also be the usual teas and dinners at Repulse Bay, and dances, etc.

Attractive Offer. An attractive offer is made by the Canadian Pacific Company in connection with the visit of the "Empress of Scotland," which appeals to residents wishing to proceed to England, and having the time and means to prolong the trip. A delightful 85 day cruise de luxe is offered. The "Empress of Scotland" leaves Hong Kong on Sunday next, and will call at Shanghai, Chinwangtao (for Peking), Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa (Panama), traverse the Panama Canal, put in at Cristobal (Colon) and from there touch at Havana. She arrives at New York on April 12th, and at Southampton on April 20th. Particulars with regard to passage can be obtained from the local office of the Company.

Other Details. The first port out of New York called at by the "Empress of Scotland" on her present tour was Funchal, Madeira; then Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Haifa, Port Said, Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Padang, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, and from thence to Hong Kong. From here she goes to Shanghai, Peking, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa, Cristobal and Havana, and the "Empress" will return to New York on April 19th.

Some of the outstanding features of the cruise were that Christmas Eve and Christmas Day were spent in the Holy Land, New Year's Eve in Cairo, and that India was visited in the cool season. The Round-the-World Golf Club are again on the "Empress of Scotland," and play on the courses of the different countries visited. There are about 50 in this club, and invitations from golf clubs in the ports visited have been extended to them. Among the prominent passengers are Prince and Princess Pignatelli of Modugno, Conn.; Lady E. Marie Roberts, of London; Mrs. Oscar Straus, of New York, wife of the former Ambassador to Turkey; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Walbridge, of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. W. D. McKim, of Washington, D.C. Mr. Walbridge is head of several western light and power companies and director of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York. Mr. McKim is a noted physician and author, and is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine.

A picturesque figure on board is 73-year-old John Shea, retired tugboat captain, who has left his beloved Lake Superior to survey the oceans of the world.

## PRINCE LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM NEW YORK.

**THE Motor Vessel "CHINESE PRINCE"** having arrived from the above Port on 5th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 11th instant, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Telephone No. 3165, Hong Kong, 11th February, 1927. [4520]

GIRL SUFFERED  
FOR TWO YEARS  
With Blisters and A  
Rash. Cuticura Heals.

"My little girl suffered something terrible for over two years with a rash and blisters that broke out all over her. Some of the blisters were half an inch long. She used to scratch terribly and she could not rest."  
"I tried all sorts of remedies but they did not do much good. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it she got rid of her rash and blisters in a short time—she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. W. Cocken, 53, Larch St., Nelson, Lancashire, England.  
Use Cuticura for all skin troubles. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Free sample sent on request. A 21. Also for sale in packets with razor. 6000—Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

SHIPBUILDERS.  
SHIP REPAIRERS.  
BOILER MAKERS.  
FORGE MASTERS.  
OXY-ACETYLENE AND  
ELECTRIC WELDERS.  
MECHANICAL AND  
ELECTRICAL  
ENGINEERS.

**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY**  
—DRY DOCKS—  
Length 787 Feet.  
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.  
Depth on Centre of  
SH (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.  
—THREE SLIPWAYS—  
Capable of Handling Ships up to  
8,000 Tons Displacement  
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of  
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents,

HONGKONG, CHINA &amp; JAPAN.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK," HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 812.

CABLE FLAG: "C" OVER "ANG. PENYANG."

PODOS  
FOR SALE  
REPAIRS  
ALL  
KINDS  
OF  
MACHINERY  
AND  
ELECTRICAL  
EQUIPMENT  
ON  
HAND  
FOR  
REPAIR  
AND  
REBUILDING  
WORK  
ON  
SUNDAY  
MORNING  
10 AM TO 12 PM  
12 PM TO 2 PM  
2 PM TO 4 PM  
4 PM TO 6 PM  
6 PM TO 8 PM  
8 PM TO 10 PM  
10 PM TO 12 PM

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.  
**VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE**  
Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It reaches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scurvy, glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

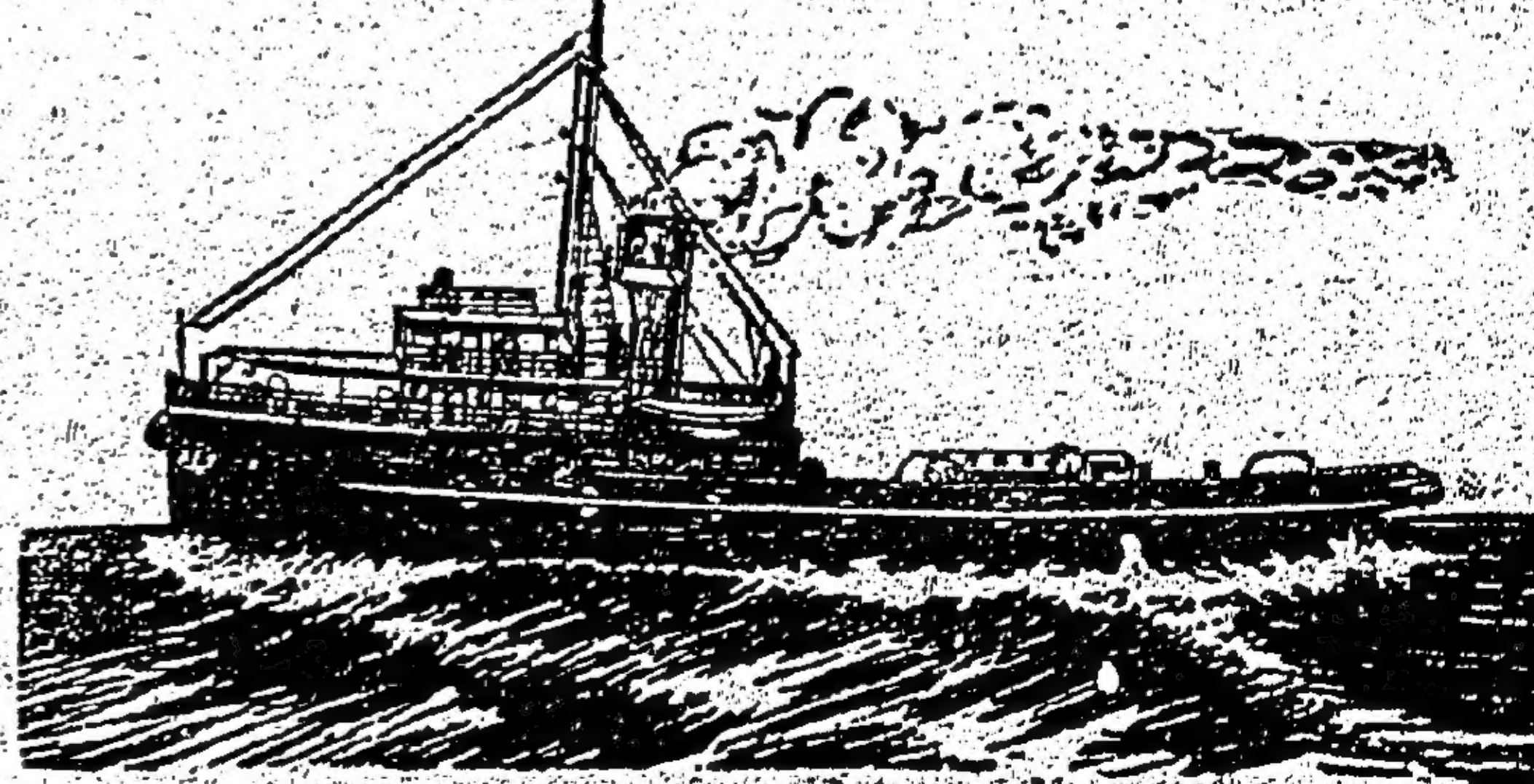
LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.  
**VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.**  
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.  
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.  
English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

## The HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK

## COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

## "Henry Keswick"

built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 168' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m); L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven screw and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work. Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.







## CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.  
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

## SAILINGS 1927.

STEAMERS	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Mar. 6
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 27
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Mar. 30	Apr. 3	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	Apr. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 8
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 11	July 14	July 17	July 20	July 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

## CONNECTING SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

STEAMERS	March	12	MINNEDOSA	May	13
MONTROSE	April	3	MONTROSE	June	3
MONTOLARE	April	23	MONTROSE	June	24

Frequent sailings to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton, Cherbourg and Antwerp.

A DELIGHTFUL 65 DAY CRUISE DE LUXE  
by the

## S.S. "EMPERESS OF SCOTLAND"

Leaves HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 13th, 1927.

Calling at Shanghai, Chinwangtao (for Peking), Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa (Panama), Panama Canal, Cristobal (Colon), Havana.

Arriving NEW YORK, APRIL 12th, 1927.

Arriving SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 20th, 1927.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANTAC."  
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS." (15)

## N.Y.K. LINE

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.  
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb., at Noon  
SIBERIA MARU (calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 5th March, at 10 a.m.  
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March  
\* Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.  
GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 26th Feb., at Noon  
ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 6th March, at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.  
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 12th Feb., at 11 a.m.  
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 26th Feb.  
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 12th March

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.  
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd March

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.  
TASUNO MARU ... Saturday, 12th Feb.  
CALCUTTA MARU ... Monday, 21st Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.  
TOYOHASHI MARU ... Wednesday, 9th March

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.  
HAKATA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd March  
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.  
AYA MARU ... Thursday, 10th Feb.  
SEITO MARU ... Monday, 21st Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.  
NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 9th Feb.  
OSAKA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
GENOA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb.  
OYONON MARU ... Monday, 21st Feb.  
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb.  
MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Feb.

For further information, apply to—  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.)

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

## COPENHAGEN.

## "DANMARK"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & SCANDINAVIAN PORTS  
On or about 2nd March, 1927.

Further Sailings Expected on or about Will leave home-ward-bound on or about  
M.S. "Annam" ... 23rd February  
M.S. "Asia" ... 11th March

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

## Shipping News Week-End Statement, Shipping Notes, Vessels Expected, etc.

## WEEK-END FREIGHT RETURNS.

## LOCAL IMPORTS DOWN.

## THROUGH CARGOES NORMAL.

The imports of general merchandise into the Colony during the 48 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, showed a decrease. There were only 15,187 tons of general cargo landed here. British vessels contributed 6,793 tons.

Through cargoes, although carried by only fifteen vessels out of the twenty-three arrivals, were normal. The total amount of general cargo manifested was 45,450 tons. British vessels were responsible for 13,306 tons.

The best returns were 7,363 tons on the a.s. Fiminese (Italian) from Trieste and Singapore, and 7,150 tons on the *Horuna Maru*, from London. During the period under review, there were 23 arrivals and 29 departures. Their nationalities were: British, 9 arrivals and 9 departures; Japanese, 3 arrivals and 3 departures; Norwegian, 1 arrival; American, 2 arrivals and 4 departures; Dutch, 1 arrival; German, 1 arrival and 2 departures; Italian, 1 arrival; Swedish, 1 departure. There were 88 vessels in port, of which, 36 were British.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Antenor (Blue Funnel), due March 2nd.  
Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 14th.  
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due March 17th.  
(Change, due to-day.)  
Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due March 2nd.  
Empress of Scotland (C.P.R.), due February 10th.  
Eumenes (Blue Funnel), due March 27th.  
Hector (Blue Funnel), due April 2nd.  
Meriones (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 16th.  
Nagasaki (P. & O.), due February 11th, about noon.  
Polypemus (Blue Funnel), due March 8th.  
President Monroe (D.S. & A.M.L.), due February 14th.  
President Taft (D.S. & A.M.L.), due February 11th.  
President Wilson (D.S. & A.M.L.), due February 17th.  
Rhesus (Blue Funnel), due March 1st.  
Serpent (Blue Funnel), due to-day.  
Shirata (B.I. & Apear), due Feb. 11th.  
Tilawa (B.I. & Apear), due Feb. 10th, about 3 p.m.  
Traill (Blue Funnel), due March 13th.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast and remarks, issued yesterday by the Royal Observatory at 5.38 p.m., states:—  
The anti-cyclone over China has strengthened slightly. Strong monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the Northern portion of the N. China Sea.  
Local forecast: N. or N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

To-morrow, at 3 p.m., the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, Hong Kong Branch, is to hold an ordinary meeting at the office, No. 87, Des Voeux Road, Central.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The B.I. & Apear Line a.s. Shirata left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 5th inst., and is due here on the 11th inst.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1927.

## STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

February	8th	7.00 a.m.	6.15 p.m.
"	9th	6.59	6.13
"	10th	6.58	6.17
"	11th	6.58	6.13
"	12th	6.58	6.19
"	13th	6.57	6.19
"	14th	6.58	6.19
"	15th	6.58	6.20
"	16th	6.55	6.20
"	17th	6.55	6.21
"	18th	6.54	6.21
"	19th	6.53	6.22
"	20th	6.52	6.22
"	21st	6.52	6.23
"	22nd	6.51	6.23
"	23rd	6.50	6.24
"	24th	6.49	6.24
"	25th	6.48	6.25
"	26th	6.48	6.25
"	27th	6.47	6.26
"	28th	6.47	6.26

## M. M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).  
Monthly sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—  
s/s "D. P. BENOIT" ... 21st February.  
s/s "CAPT. FAURE" ... 15th April.  
s.s. "CAPT. FAURE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 21st February.

Steamers	Sailings from Hong Kong	Sailings from Hong Kong for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Europe
SPHINX	15th Feb.	15th Feb.	15th Feb.
ANGKOR	16th Mar.	16th Mar.	16th Mar.
PORTHOS	14th Jan.	14th Jan.	14th Jan.
PAUL-LEOAT	29th Jan.	29th Jan.	29th Jan.
O. METZINGER	11th Feb.	11th Feb.	11th Feb.
AMAZONE	25th Feb.	25th Feb.	25th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES  
(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).  
A Class 1st Class—£99.00. B Class 1st Class—£85.00. C Class 1st Class—£70.00. D Class 1st Class—£61.00.  
Through tickets to London and leading towns of Europe.  
Accommodations reserved in the trains at Marseilles.  
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).  
For full particulars, apply to—  
CIE des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,  
Telephone: Central 740, 3, QUAI DE LA SEINE.  
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

## UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT

Passenger Service  
S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... London, Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 12th Feb., at Noon  
FARES to LONDON: First Class £72.  
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... Marseilles, London, Havre & Hamburg ... 15th March.  
FARES: First Class to MARSEILLES £26; to LONDON £72.  
Second Class to MARSEILLES £27; to LONDON £40 10s.

## AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other service.

## BOSTON, NEW YORK &amp; BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th March.

## ALSO AGENTS FOR

## ANDREW WEIR &amp; CO.

## SERVICES TO

## BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK

M.V. "LARCHBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 24th March.

## MAURITIUS &amp; SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... from Hong Kong ... 20th April.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ilo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Moller, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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Telephone: Central 4791.

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## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	8,354	12th Feb., Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DELTA"	8,097	12th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,144	19th Feb., Noon	Marseilles and London.
"NELLORE"	6,552	2nd March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,920	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th March	Marseilles and London.
"NAUPORE"	5,253	14th March	Saigon, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"NYANZA"	7,223	16th March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	19th March	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"KRYBEE"	9,114	9th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, B'ham & Hull.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	13th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	10,920	30th April	Marseilles and London.
"NELLORE"	6,553	11th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	14th May	Marseilles and London.
"NYANZA"	7,223	25th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	28th May	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	1st June	Marseilles and London.
"KRYBEE"	9,114	8th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	23rd July	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Presburg, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tonnage	Sailings	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	12th Feb., 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	15th Feb.	do.
"SHIKALA"	7,841	1st March	do.
"GAMBHIRA"	5,257	8th March	do.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tonnage	Sailings	Destination
"TANDA"	6,859	4th Mar.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st April	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th April	do.
"TANDA"	6,859	3rd June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia: The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawao, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—  
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tonnage	Sailings	Destination
"TANDA"	6,859	5th Feb., 4 p.m.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SHIKALA"	7,841	12th Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NAGPURE"	6,253	12th Feb., 8 a.m.	S'pore, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TAKIWA"	10,500	15th Feb.	Kobe.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	18th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"GAMBHIRA"	5,257	18th Feb.	Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,223	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KRYBEE"	9,114	11th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	18th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"LAHORE"	5,253	27th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,980	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"PERIM"	7,841	12th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,553	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYVA"	9,135	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,223	22nd April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,953	29th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.  
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.  
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
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M.V. "DELHI" ... Loading about 2nd March, 1927.

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